

WEATHER PREDICTION.
Probably fair tonight and Tuesday.
Temperature unchanged.

VOLUME 71—NUMBER 89.

THE NEWARK ADVOCATE.

NEWARK, OHIO, MONDAY EVENING, JULY 17, 1911.

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Advertisements.

TEN CENTS A WEEK.

CHOLERA PLAGUE IS SERIOUS

Fifteen Cases in Swinburn Detention Hospital

TWO DEATHS REPORTED

Experts Rushed from Washington to aid in Keeping Plague Under Control.

New York, July 17.—So serious is the cholera situation at this port considered that experts of the public health and marine hospital service at Washington reached here today to aid in keeping the plague under control. There are 15 cases in the detention hospital on Swinburne Island and there have been two deaths within 48 hours. Half a dozen others are in a serious condition and may not recover.

There was another death among the cholera patients on Swinburne Island today. The victim was a 16-year-old Italian boy who arrived here on the Moltke two weeks ago. His body was immediately cremated.

The row between Health Officer Doty and the persons who have alleged that immigrants have been inhumanely treated, has reached a climax and it is asserted that the efficiency of the local quarantine station is seriously interfered with.

Charles N. Bulger, who has been investigating the charges on behalf of Governor Dix, is expected to recommend Dr. Doty's removal from office. Dr. Doty insists that he is being persecuted by a coterie of Tammany politicians who want his job one of the richest in the state service, for a Tammany henchman.

All of the steerage passengers from the steamer Moltke and Perugia are in the observation wards at Hoffman's Island. The 15 cases of actual cholera now on Swinburne Island all came from the Moltke. Both steamers came from Italian ports and it was decided today that hereafter the detention period for immigrants from Italy shall be doubled.

The real danger comes from cholera carriers, patients who retain the disease in the intestinal tract and fall to develop it within the ordinary time limit. Because of this fact it has been decided that even though detained passengers appear normal, specimens shall be taken from their intestinal tracts and bacteriological examinations made before they are finally discharged.

Following a conference of all heads of their department today Dr. Alvas H. Doty, health officer, said there was no need of apprehension that the disease would get into this country. He said that while the situation is admittedly serious, his men have it well in hand and that with the renewed precautions it would be impossible for any case of infection to get through quarantine.

Dr. Doty will be given an opportunity to testify before Commissioner Bulger in his own defense this week. The charges he will have to answer which have been sworn to by certain immigrants and dissatisfied employees of the quarantine station include:

Failure to separate the sexes; forcing immigrant women to work ten hours a day for the privilege of seeing their sick children; serving improper food in dirty utensils; bathing privileges for immigrants; washing dead and live babies in the same water; abuse of immigrant women by orderlies; a sick child's mouth closed with sticking plaster to keep it from crying; employees not compelled to fumigate their clothing on leaving the station.

Every one of the charges, Doty said today, is untrue.

Vienna, July 17.—Alarmed by the increase of cholera in Italy the Austrian government today gave supplementary quarantine instructions of the most rigorous character along the frontier to prevent the epidemic from spreading to Austria or Hungary.

MAIL CARRIER LOST A FINGER IN ACCIDENT

Samuel Magaw of R. D. No. 1, suffered a painful injury by accident several days ago, by which he lost one finger of his left hand. He was tying a young fawn in the barn, and just as he was tugging the rope through the manger the fawn jerked the rope, which was caught around his finger, into the hole that the rope passed through, and the member was torn off at the first joint. Dr. Shrontz dressed the injury.

LEGISLATURE

Had No Right to Appropriate Money for Families of Legislators Who Died in Office.

Columbus, July 17.—An opinion of far reaching importance was given today by Attorney General Hogan to the effect that the last legislature has no right under the constitution to appropriate \$1,000 each to the families of J. T. Hagerly, state representative of Hancock county and W. P. Smith of Marion county, who died during the session. The money represented the salaries of the men for 1912. Hogan holds that as the men performed no service for which they are entitled to pay in 1912 the legislature had no right to make a gift of the people's money.

HOGAN TO PROBE THE ART MIXUP IN STATE HOUSE

Columbus, July 17.—Attorney General Hogan has started an investigation of his own into the state house art mixup. "What I want to find out," he said today, "is how the legislature can appropriate \$1,000 for copies of oil paintings of Governors Lucas, Shannon, Kirker and Corwin, when paintings of them said to be in fairly good condition were owned by the state?" Hogan will ask competent persons whether the oil portraits of the governors are real oil paintings or merely photographs doctored up, as was claimed by Mrs. E. J. Hollingsworth in her letter to the finance committee when she was allowed \$1,000 for her work on the new ones.

SPECIAL SESSION OF LEGISLATURE IS NECESSARY

Columbus, July 17.—Attorney General Hogan today rendered an opinion on the Smith one per cent tax law that will make necessary a special session of the legislature before Jan. 1, 1912. He holds that after that date Ohio councils shall not make appropriations of moneys not known to be actually in the treasury. Until Jan. 1 the old law applies, he said. As the special session will not have to start its work immediately, it is said the matter will be held in abeyance until Gov. Harmon returns from his summer vacation.

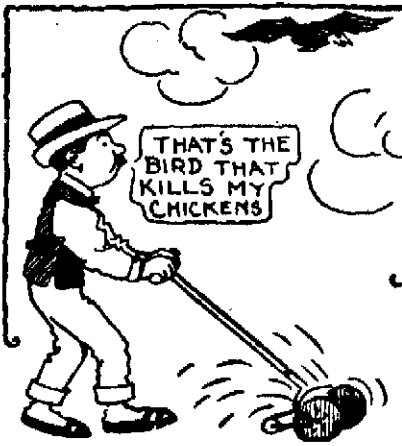
TO SELECT HONEST AND PROGRESSIVE MEN AS DELEGATES

Columbus, July 17.—A non-partisan movement looking to the selection of able honest and progressive men as delegates to the constitutional convention from Franklin county was launched here today. The move is in line with the policies of the progressive constitutional league of Ohio and was started at the suggestion of Herbert S. Bigelow of Cincinnati, secretary of the state organization.

HURON COUNTY'S LAST SURVIVOR OF MEXICAN WAR

Newark, July 17.—Captain George F. Brady, aged 80 years, of this city, Huron county's last survivor of the Mexican war and a veteran of the Civil war, died of pneumonia. He served through the Mexican war, and in 1861 enlisted as first lieutenant in the Forty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry at Elyria. He retired from service as captain, on account of disability, in June, 1863. In 1889 he was elected from this district as senator in the Sixty-ninth General Assembly, serving one term. He is survived by three children.

WHAT IS IT?



What tribe of Indians?

Answer to Saturday's puzzle—Teller.

GARFIELD TO OPPOSE PRES. TAFT

To Split State and Weaken Cincinnati's Candidacy

DEMOCRATIC VICTORY

Fearful by Republican Leaders in Case Harmon Should be on Opposite Ticket.

Washington, July 17.—The Evening Times prints the following:

"For President, James Rudolph Garfield of Ohio.

"That is the latest proposition, and in the word of persons very close to Mr. Garfield, the former secretary of the interior is giving serious and favorable consideration to the idea of entering the race and making a fight to take his home state away from Mr. Taft.

"Progressive Republicans have some arrows yet in their quiver that have not been suspected. A fight on Taft in his own state is one of these.

"Recognizing that an outside man could stand a chance to take the delegation from the president, Mr. Garfield's friends have been feeling out the situation with the thought of making Garfield their standard bearer in a state-wide fight.

"They have recently declared that the president's hold in his own state is so weakened and the feeling so strong that if nominated he would be defeated and that many Ohio Republican leaders are turning to the idea of Garfield.

"It is a matter of desperate seriousness with these leaders. They believe that the state would be certain to go Democratic if Taft and Harmon should be the opposing candidates. An Ohio Democrat at the White House would give so much strength to his party in the home state that Republicans would be hopelessly demoralized. It might be many years before they could restore conditions in which Republicans would have an even chance.

"The candidacy of Mr. Garfield would be particularly embarrassing to Senator Theodore E. Burton. He and Garfield both belong to the Cleveland wing of the party; each is a promising candidate for the gold medal to be voted to the favorite son of the north end of the state.

"Mr. Burton has of late been appearing more or less in the attitude of a spokesman of the administration.

"Charles P. Taft would be looked to as general manager of the interests of his brother, and the politicians calculate that each of the two candidates would develop the most strength in his own part of the state—Taft in the south, Garfield in the north.

"Mr. Garfield would have, should he become a candidate, the support of all anti-Taft elements in the party. The LaPollette forces would line up behind him, and beyond this there is strong feeling that the candidacy of Garfield would force Theodore Roosevelt into an attitude of acquiescence if not support.

"A red-hot contest in the Ohio delegation, it is declared by the anti-Taft Republicans, would give nationwide influence. It would give encouragement to the anti-administration movement in other states and be followed by pressing the fight all along the line. Moreover, it would make it possible to focus attention on the series of issues that would naturally associate themselves with the name of Mr. Garfield.

"The former secretary of the interior is in Washington and especially interest has been taken in the reports of his political purposes by reason of his presence. A number of his progressive friends have talked with him recently and while he has been unwilling to make any final decision, they express the strong hope that he will yet become a candidate.

"The plan of bringing out favorite sons in the effort to keep a majority of delegates away from Taft has never had much countenance in progressive circles.

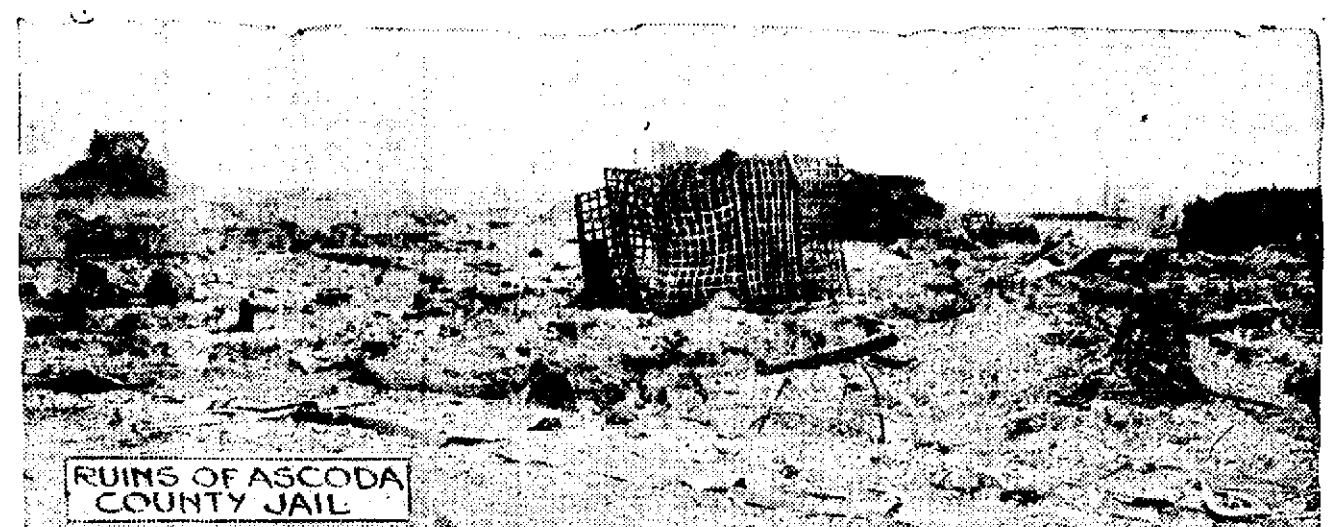
"But there is a considerable disposition to change front, in view of the Garfield talk, and to encourage progressive favorite son candidacies with this end in view, and with the purpose of making a combination later on someone other than Taft."

Former Secretary of the Interior Garfield, who has been in Washington for the past two days, was shown the story as it appeared in the Washington Times.

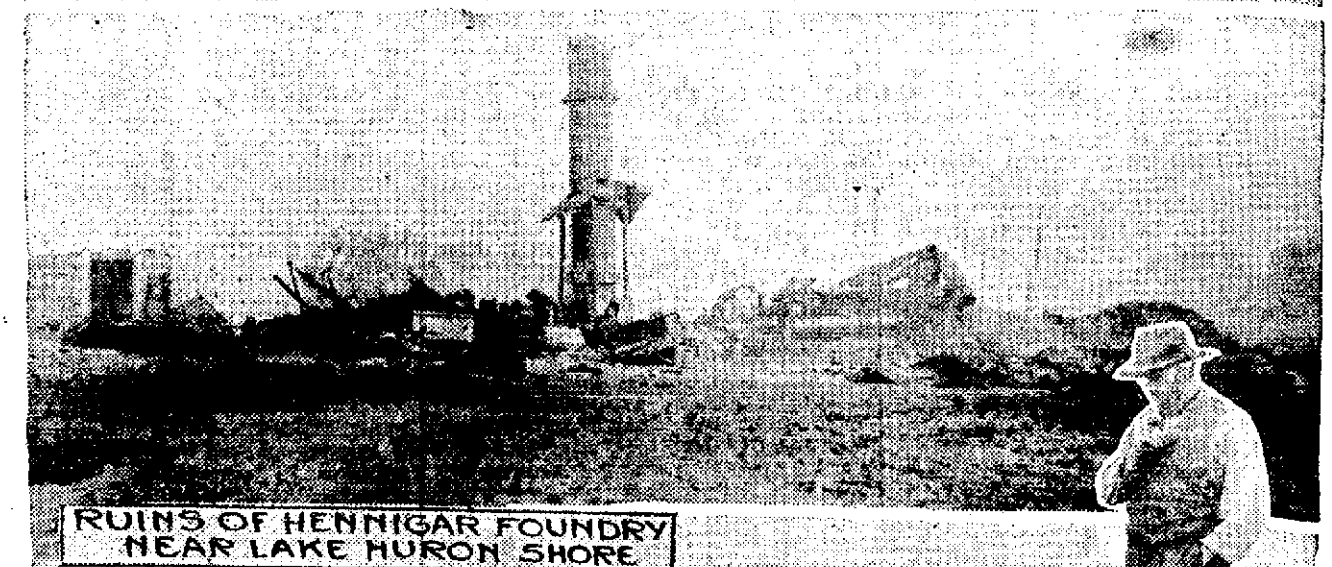
He refused to make any comment upon it in any way. He would neither affirm nor deny that there was any plan on foot on the part of himself or his friends to capture the

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 4.)

FIRST PHOTOS OF RUIN WROUGHT BY FOREST FIRES IN MICHIGAN AND CANADA, WHICH HAVE COST ABOUT 250 LIVES.



RUINS OF ASCODA COUNTY JAIL



RUINS OF HENNIGAR FOUNDRY NEAR LAKE HURON SHORE

East Tawas, Mich., July 17.—The holocaust, miles in length and width, which has smitten towns in Ontario and northern Michigan, has occasioned indescribable suffering. Hundreds who escaped the flames are without food and shelter. Hundreds of families lost all their possessions. Some buried their valuables in the ground and dug them up after the fire passed. With refugees arriving every hour, many crawling in on their hands and knees, burned, injured and exhausted, this town has had to shelter nearly 800 people made homeless and destitute by the fierce forest fires raging in this vicinity. Five hundred of the refugees are from the towns of Ausable and Oscoda, which were destroyed by the fire. The towns of Ausable and Oscoda, Mich., are directly across from each other on the Ausable river in northern Michigan. Not a business place stands in Oscoda today. The prisoners were released from the Oscoda jail ten

minutes before it was destroyed. From Alpena and Boyne City reports were sent of fierce fires raging about these cities. At Boyne City the fires are reported to have surrounded several logging camps and to have hemmed in the loggers with a solid wall of flames.

BUILDINGS AT OLENTANGY WERE DESTROYED BY FIRE

Columbus, July 17.—Fire which broke out in the Old Mill at Olentangy Park at 9:30 last night destroyed that structure, the Johnstown Flood, the Penny Arcade and Coney Island, and damaged the north end of the dancing pavilion. There was a small crowd at the park on account of the early evening rain and no lives were lost. It is supposed to have been due to a thrown cigarette. The fire broke like a flash and was over almost as quickly. Dancers in the north end of the pavilion, chance-

ing to look out of a window, saw a thin tongue of flame licking up the rear of the Temple of Mirth. By the time they reached the ground in front the whole row was ablaze.

Two persons were injured and taken to hospitals. They were said to be only slightly burned about the face.

The dancing pavilion is a steel structure, one of the newer buildings on the grounds and was only slightly damaged.

Manager Dusenbury estimated his loss at \$50,000.

CAMPAIGN

Started by Commoner to Place All Democratic Candidates for the Presidency on Record.

Lincoln, Neb., July 17.—To prevent Wall street and the interests from dictating the next Democratic presidential nominee, William J. Bryan today entered upon a vigorous campaign through the Commoner to put every Democratic candidate on record on issues he considers vital from the standpoint of the people. Through the Commoner he has asked a series of questions and requested that the voters see that every question is satisfactorily answered before the candidate is given his vote. Tens of thousands of these questions will be sent all over the country, especially to the country press.

STEAMSHIP LINE TO SAN FRANCISCO BY WAY OF CANAL

Washington, July 17.—Government officials interested in the Panama canal today pointed to the report that the Hamburg-American Steamship company is about to establish a steamship line to San Francisco by way of the canal. They consider this as further evidence that legalization fixing toll rates for the ocean highway is necessary.

CORONER

Charged With Allowing Railway Officials to Dictate in Probe of Wreck of Express.

Bridgeport, Ky., July 17.—Because Coroner Wilson refuses to admit the public to his inquest now in progress into the recent wreck of the Federal express, in which 14 persons were killed, his conduct is being roundly scored. There are charges against him that he has apparently permitted the railway officials to dictate what witnesses shall be called, and how they shall be examined. There are threats of an especial appeal to properly probe.

DEMOCRATS TO INTRODUCE NEW PENSION BILL

Washington, July 17.—All hope of pension legislation at this session of congress was dashed when Democratic Leader Underwood served notice that such legislation would be taken up at the proper time at the regular session in December.

Just before the house adjourned Saturday until next Wednesday, Representative Kendall of Iowa, insurgent Republican, objected to the adjournment over Monday when, under the pension rules, a pension increase bill could be considered.

Mr. Underwood said the bill, which

AFTERDAMP CAUSED THE EXPLOSION

Twenty-one Lives Snuffed Out in Cascade Mine at Dubois, Pa.

BODIES ALL RECOVERED

Corpses of Father and Son Found Locked in Each Others Arms.

Dubois, Pa., July 17.—Twenty-one miners were killed in an explosion in the shaft of the Cascade Coal and Coke company's mine at Skyesville, 9 miles from here, Saturday night. The explosion occurred at 9:20 but it was after midnight before the extent of the disaster was known. All of the dead but three are foreigners. The explosion was slight, as evidenced by the small damage done in the mine, but the deadly afterdamp is responsible for most of the deaths.

Three sets of brothers and a father and son are numbered among the dead. George and John Heck, and Nick Pavelick and his 15-year-old son were found by the rescuers locked in each other's arms as though they had embraced each other in their dying moments. None of the bodies was mutilated and few showed any burns. Eleven of the men apparently had made ready to escape, for they carried their palls and were headed for the opening.

The first intimation of the explosion at the surface was when the safety door on the fan blew open and the machinery began to run wild. It was surmised there was trouble below, but was almost midnight when rescuers could enter the mine. It took some time to get to the scene of the accident, a mile and a half from the opening, because the rescuers were obliged to carry oxygen with them.

All but four of the bodies were brought to the foot of the shaft, Sunday, but were kept there until all had been recovered. Four bodies were buried beneath a cavern in a heading and were not recovered until late Sunday. The state constabulary from Punxsutawney were called to police the vicinity of the shaft.

Neither mine officials nor mine inspectors are able to assign a cause for the explosion as there are no survivors from which to gain an explanation, but it is the general belief that some of the men drilled into a pocket of gas. The shaft is known as a non-gaseous one and Fire Boss John Brown reports he was through the heading where the explosion occurred only an hour before and found no trace of gas.

Six men working in another heading of the mine at the same time of the accident knew nothing of the explosion until the compressed air stopped their drills and one man was knocked from his rock drill. They realized something had happened, but did not know the nature of it until they met a party of rescuers coming for them.

When the rescue car of the bureau of mines arrived here its services were not needed, as all the men were dead, and the air in the mine had been cleared.

ENDURANCE RUN OF AUTOS WILL VISIT NEWARK

The Cleveland News is promoting an endurance trip for automobiles and the itinerary includes Newark, the machines being scheduled to arrive here tomorrow.

The machines left Cleveland today and will make stops at Chagrin Falls, Warren, Youngstown, Alliance, Canton, Canal Dover, Uhrichsville, Wheeling, Canton, Zanesville, Newark, Columbus, Delaware, Bucyrus, Mansfield, Elyria and Cleveland.

A number of different makes of machines will be represented and there are a large number of entries. The motorists are scheduled to arrive at Newark at 2 o'clock.

PREFERS DEATH TO RETURNING TO INDUSTRIAL HOME

Kenton, O., July 17.—Saying she would rather die than be returned to the Girls' Industrial Home at Delaware, Miss Tillie Williams, aged 17, attempted suicide by shooting herself in the head Saturday afternoon. She had been making her home with Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Caldwell, near here. A threat to return her to the home if she did not cease certain actions caused the attempt at suicide. She is in a serious condition.



tour, during which he gave aeroplane exhibitions in many oriental countries. Mars formerly was a daredevil high diver, trapeze performer and aviator.

CLOSING GAME OF HOME SERIES LOST TO FT. WAYNE NEWARK WON SATURDAY

Gray's Homer Over Right Field Fence Was Enough to Win Saturday—Hardin Was Too Mighty for Newark Sluggers Sunday—Big Crowd Sees Closing Game in Spite of Threatening Storm.

Before two fine crowds Saturday and Sunday, Newark won and lost in the last two games of the home series. Both games, like most of them last week, were filled with thrills. The Sunday game, while going against Newark from the first, was filled with excitement in the first inning, and with two men cut off at the plate, the last game took its place with the rest as a thriller of the first water.

Saturday's game, in which Newark maintained the lead up to the sixth, was won by Dolly Gray, who lifted a beautiful hit over the right field fence and trotted around the bases with a smile of contentment on his face. Just to show the Waynes that Newark could score more than was needed Craven scored after getting a pass to first in the same inning.

In this game, Goldrick and Valleire, who were retired to the bench early in Friday's bargain day contest, essayed to pitch. Valleire was benched early in the game, Newark having little trouble with his benders. Goldrick was batted hard, but went through the game on his nerve alone. His curves were not breaking right, and when the ball was grooved it was batted to the outfield.

Frequently the Waynes got a man as far as second or third, and were unable to get the runner across the plate. In the eighth, the bases were full with none out, and yet Goldrick grunted his teeth and stuck to the game, and with excellent support retired Fort Wayne without a score. Then came the Newark half of the same inning. Gray delighted the thousand fans present with a long hit over the right field fence. It was without doubt the longest hit seen on the grounds. It dropped well into the air and had the carrying power behind it. It dropped well into the wheat field beyond the fence, and Young, the right fielder, turned back to his position with a look of helplessness on his face. The grand stand and bleachers went wild with enthusiasm and hats were thrown and umbrellas were broken.

Before a crowd of nearly 1900 people Sunday afternoon, Peggy Bemis, the hero of the no-hit game against the Huts last week, went down before the hitting of the Ft. Wayne aggregation and the masterful pitching of Mister Hardin.

Peggy allowed but eight hits, but they were bunched with two errors, and two of the hits were triples with a man on. Newark was unable to get two consecutive hits, owing to the sensational field work of the Ft. Wayne outfielders. Hits that went the day before for two bases were pulled in by Messrs. Blount, Young and Keener.

In the first Justice singled and was sacrificed. Young's hit scored Justice and Clancy's triple scored Young. Clancy himself attempted to score from third on Keener's out to Gray. The latter pegged beautifully to Quessier and Clancy was retired.

In the second, Casey Walked. Vandegrift bunted and the ball stopped on the foul line. Newark players failed to cover first and the bunt went for a hit. Onslow's roller to Bemis was too late to catch the backstop, but it was returned to the plate by Kihm quick enough to get Casey.

Onslow was out when he stepped in front of a ball thrown by Kihm to catch him at second. Hardin was out to Kihm.

In the third, with Blount and Justice retired, Young singled and Clancy duplicated his first inning effort with a drive to right good for three sacks. Keener's drive to Ragan was the end of the inning.

In the fifth an easy rolled from the bat of Eddie Justice was fumbled by Ragan and Justice took second on a passed ball. Blount's grounder was fumbled by Murray and Justice scored. Blount was thrown out at second trying to steal and Young was out to Ragan to Kihm.

From this on the Newark team settled down nicely and some sensational fielding retired the Waynes without further scoring.

A dog fight in front of the third base bleachers between two brindle bull dogs and a cat, with a suspicion of shepherd blood in his veins made further excitement and it required the combined efforts of a policeman and a half dozen fans to break up the jamboree.

Newark. AB. R. H. P. O. A. E.
Ragan, ss 5 0 1 2 3 0
Murray, 2b 3 0 0 2 1 0
Peggy, 3b 3 1 1 3 0 0
Wickland, cf 4 2 1 2 0 0
Gray, rf 4 1 3 0 0 0
Craven, lf 1 1 1 1 0 0
Kihm, 1b 2 1 1 1 0 0
Quessier, c 2 0 0 8 3 0
Goldrick, p 4 0 2 0 4 0

Totals 31 0 6 28 11 2
Fort Wayne. AB. R. H. P. O. A. E.
Justice, ss 4 2 1 1 0 0
Blount, cf 2 0 6 5 0 0
Young, rf 4 2 3 2 0 0
Clancy, 1b 4 0 2 3 0 0
Keener, lf 1 0 0 1 0 0
Quessier, c 2 0 0 4 1 0
Bemis, p 3 0 0 1 1 0

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Clancy, 1b 4 0 2 3 0 0
Keener, lf 1 0 0 1 0 0
Quessier, c 2 0 0 4 1 0
Bemis, p 3 0 0 1 1 0

| Club. | Won. | Lost. | Pct. |
|--------------|------|-------|------|
| Dayton | 53 | 27 | .663 |
| Zanesville | 49 | 31 | .613 |
| Grand Rapids | 44 | 38 | .537 |
| Fort Wayne | 42 | 40 | .512 |
| Evansville | 38 | 43 | .469 |
| Newark | 37 | 44 | .457 |
| Wheeling | 33 | 47 | .413 |
| Terre Haute | 28 | 54 | .341 |

| Club. | Won. | Lost. | Pct. |
|----------------------------|------|-------|------|
| Newark at Grand Rapids. | | | |
| Terre Haute at Evansville. | | | |
| Fort Wayne at Dayton. | | | |
| Wheeling at Zanesville. | | | |

| Club. | Won. | Lost. | Pct. |
|----------------------------|------|-------|------|
| Newark at Grand Rapids. | | | |
| Terre Haute at Evansville. | | | |
| Fort Wayne at Dayton. | | | |
| Wheeling at Zanesville. | | | |

| Club. | Won. | Lost. | Pct. |
|-------------------------------|------|-------|------|
| Fort Wayne, 4; Newark, 0. | | | |
| Evansville, 7; Zanesville, 5. | | | |
| Wheeling, 3; Terre Haute, 2. | | | |
| Dayton, 3; Grand Rapids, 2. | | | |

| Club. | Won. | Lost. | Pct. |
|--------------------------------|------|-------|------|
| Newark, 6; Fort Wayne, 4. | | | |
| Wheeling, 3; Terre Haute, 2. | | | |
| Zanesville, 10; Evansville, 5. | | | |
| Grand Rapids, 3; Dayton, 1. | | | |

| Club. | Won. | Lost. | Pct. |
|----------------------------|------|-------|------|
| Newark at Grand Rapids. | | | |
| Terre Haute at Evansville. | | | |
| Fort Wayne at Dayton. | | | |
| Wheeling at Zanesville. | | | |

| Club. | Won. | Lost. | Pct. |
|----------------------------|------|-------|------|
| Newark at Grand Rapids. | | | |
| Terre Haute at Evansville. | | | |
| Fort Wayne at Dayton. | | | |
| Wheeling at Zanesville. | | | |

| Club. | Won. | Lost. | Pct. |
|----------------------------|------|-------|------|
| Newark at Grand Rapids. | | | |
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| Fort Wayne at Dayton. | | | |
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| Newark at Grand Rapids. | | | |
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| Club. | Won. | Lost. | Pct. |
|----------------------------|------|-------|------|
| Newark at Grand Rapids. | | | |
| Terre Haute at Evansville. | | | |
| Fort Wayne at Dayton. | | | |
| Wheeling at Zanesville. | | | |

resident fails to connect, Ham will go to South Bend for a conference. Catcher Harry Martin was called in for a conference and the team starts back to Zanesville.



Mr. Chedle McElumpha, Mr. A. Hollinshead of Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Washburn of Toledo, Miss Gertrude Sweetland and Miss Fannie Waters of Columbus have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ode Ruse of Columbus, at their cottage at Buckeye Lake for some days.

Dr. Wood of Columbus was best man at the wedding of Miss Ruth Henderson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. I. Henderson of Newark, and Dr. Jesse McCracken of Washington, Pa., Wednesday at Newark. Dr. McCracken is a graduate of Stirling-Ontario Medical college and is a member of the chapter of Alpha Kappa Kappa, and Theta Nu Epsilon fraternities of this city. The bride and bridegroom will go to housekeeping in the fall as soon as the doctor decides where he will locate. —Columbus Dispatch.

Announcement cards have been received in this city telling of the marriage of Miss Beese Kendiss of Cleveland, and Mr. Jesse Frad of Chillicothe on Tuesday, July 11, at the home of the bride's sister in Cleveland. Mr. Frad is well known here, being the son of Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Frad of North Fourth street and previous to going to Chillicothe made his home here. Mr. and Mrs. Frad will be at home after August 1 to their friends in Chillicothe.

Misses Marguerite and Justina Kureth entertained with a theatre party on Friday evening at the Auditorium Theatre, honoring the Misses McManus and Nora Collopy of Coshocton. In the party were Misses Nan Dwyer, Lucille Conlon, Helen Bader, Helen Schaller, Mary Stare and Florence Kelly.

Miss Nan Dwyer entertained with a very pretty evening party on Saturday honoring the following visitors from Coshocton: Misses Nora Collopy, Helena McManus and Mary McManus. The entertainment feature was a puzzle contest for which the trophies were awarded to Misses Helen Schaller and Helena McManus and Messrs. Fred Cross and James Schaller.

The lawn surrounding the Dwyer home presented a pretty appearance with its clusters of Japanese lanterns and at tables placed here a delicious supper was served.

The guests were Misses Helen Schaller, Helen Bader, Mary Stare and Florence Kelly.

ler, Helen Bader, Mary Stare, Florence Kelly, Lucille Conlon, Marguerite Kureth, Justina Kureth, Messrs. Clarence Rowe, Leo Conlon, James Schaller, Fred Cross, Fred Ross, Fred Keck, John Dwyer. The out of town guests were Misses Helena and Mary McManus, Nora Collopy, William Quinn, William Walker all of Coshocton, and Will Dwyer of Dallas, Texas.

WILLIAMS—WALTON. Saturday evening Dr. Sparks joined in wedlock Mr. James J. Williams, a conductor in the employ of the B. and O. company, and Miss Florence Walton. The wedding was held at the home of Mr. Sparks in the presence of Mr. Charles Rose and wife, Mrs. Rose being a sister of the groom. They have many friends who will be glad to extend congratulations. For the present they will reside in this city.

TOMORROW'S MENU

| BREAKFAST. | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| Fruit | Sugar and Cream |
| Cereal | Lyonnese Potatoes |
| Meat Cuts | Coffee |
| Muffins | |
| LUNCH. | |
| Fruit | Egg Plant Fritters |
| | Wafers |
| | Cocoa |
| DINNER. | |
| Beef Cannelon | Cauliflower Soup |
| New Potatoes | Mashed Potatoes |
| Buttered Beets | Tomatoes and Okra |
| Raspberry Ice | |
| Coffee | |

Recipes for July 18, 1911.
Egg Plant Fritters. Peel the egg plant and cut it into inch dice. Drop into boiling water to which has been added a teaspoonful of lemon juice; boil until tender, drain and mash. To each pint of pulp allow one-half of a cupful of flour, one-quarter of a teaspoonful of pepper, one-half of a teaspoonful of salt and two well beaten eggs. Form into small cakes and fry brown on both sides.

Raspberry Ice. Boil together for five minutes one cupful of water and one cupful of sugar, strain and cool. Add the strained juice of one lemon and one pint of raspberry juice and freeze.

OPEN MEETING OF THE G. A. R. WELL ATTENDED

The Grand Army of the Republic held one of its popular open meetings Sunday at their hall, which was well attended. The Hungarian Benevolent society attended in a body.

The exercises were purely patriotic, opening with prayer by the Chaplain, B. D. Barr. The opening song, "Rally Around the Flag," was sung by the audience, led by Mrs. Hickman. A piano duet was beautifully executed by the Misses Varner and McCann. A solo by Miss Lulu Mae Barrick was sweetly rendered and received with much applause. Mrs. Thomas McDermott read a well prepared paper on Andersonville Prison, which was listened to with rapt attention. The quartet, led by Mr. T. A. Jones of Granville was perfect, their voices blending beautifully. Mr. A. S. Mitchell's address on patriotism and the flag was masterly. Mr. Mitchell was at his best, and every one present, especially the foreigners, were well pleased with his address. It was full of patriotism and loyalty not only to the flag and country but to the home and each other. Miss Helen Peck is a little girl, but her singing and instrumental work showed splendid training. Mr. Ezra Smith read a paper on the American flag, giving a full history of the flag from the first to the present. His descriptions of the different flags dating back prior to the revolution, carrying the audience on, step by step to the beautiful flag we now call "Old Glory" were interesting. Mr. Smith closed with a beautiful word picture of the flag. The meeting came to an end with the singing of "Star Spangled Banner."

The Grand Army has set aside one meeting a month to these open meetings for the purpose of instilling into the minds of the younger people, whether native or foreign born, loyalty to the flag and love of country. The doors of this country are open to the sons of all nations, therefore it is the duty of Americans to teach our foreign friends something of our country and the laws governing it, and what the Stars and Stripes stand for. For this reason the Grand Army, being a patriotic organization, invited the Hungarian Benevolent Society to meet with them yesterday. They were there in a goodly number and took great interest in all the exercises. They learned a lesson such as they have never before learned—one of American patriotism. They went away well pleased, and no doubt a better feeling toward Americans exists in the hearts of this foreign society.

These meetings are held on the third Sunday afternoon in each month. Every body made welcome. No charge or collection.

MURDER INDICTMENTS.
A Sample of the Idiotic Style in Which They Are Written.
Murder has been written of as a fine art, but it remained for the United States to treat it as a sport. In many of the states an indictment for murder contains nearly enough words to fill a column and sounds like the conversation of an idiot. Here is a sample:

"That the said J. F. G., a certain pistol then and there charged with gunpowder and leaden bullets, which said pistol he, the said J. F. G., then and there in his right hand had and held, then and there unlawfully, purposely and of deliberate and premeditated malice, did discharge and shoot off to, against and upon the said F. M., with the intent aforesaid, and that the said J. F. G., with the leaden bullets aforesaid, out of the pistol aforesaid, by the force of the gunpowder aforesaid, by the said J. F. G., then and there discharged and shot off as aforesaid, him, the said F. M., in and upon the upper right side of the back of him, the said F. M., then and there."

This isn't as idiotic as it looks, however. It is part of our sporting theory of justice, which makes a murder trial a game of skill and finesse between opposing counsel. By the slightest deviation from statutory form one side may lose the game. Convictions for the most heinous crimes have repeatedly been set aside because of trivial verbal omissions in the indictment.

Had the murder referred to in the above quotation occurred in Canada the indictment would have read simply: "The jurors of our lord the king present that J. F. G. on the 6th day of August, one thousand nine hundred and eight, at the city of Winnipeg, in the province of Manitoba, murdered F. M." Canadian procedure concerns itself with the murder. Ours in many jurisdictions concerns itself with the legal sport, whether the murderer is punished or not being a secondary consideration. —Saturday Evening Post.

Many a vaudeville skit isn't very skitish.
The naked truth gives some people cold shivers.
The man who has a seat in a crowded car doesn't always rise to the occasion.

A man may be guilty of sins of omission, even when he is in the commission business.

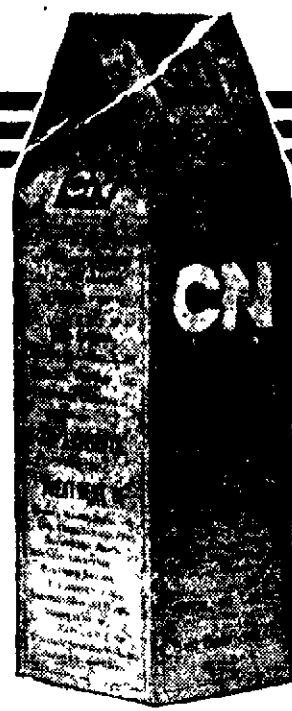
CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Williams*

CN

Comes In Four Sizes:

10c.
25c.
50c.
\$1.

At All Drug Stores



The West Disinfecting Company guarantees every statement made in the following directions:

HOUSEHOLD USE

To each pint of water taken for mopping, scrubbing, or cleaning purposes, add three tablespoonfuls of CN. It makes the cleaning easier, kills germs, destroys all odors, purifies the air, destroys ants, roaches and vermin.

Floors.—Add three tablespoonfuls of CN to a pail of water when scrubbing or mopping. The dirt that lodges between the cracks in the floors is always a fertile nursery for germs and vermin. CN destroys them.

Water Closets and Urinals.—Flush the closet regularly with CN, three tablespoonfuls to a gallon of water; scrub the floor and seat frequently with CN solution.

Ice Boxes, Meat and Cake Boxes.—When scrubbed with a solution of two teaspoonfuls of CN to a gallon of water are made clean and sweet-smelling. Always leave open until thoroughly dried.

Pantries, Dumbwaiters.—Use CN solution, one tablespoonful to a gallon of water.

Cellar.—Sprinkle with a whisk-broom or watering can, particularly in dark corners, one tablespoonful of CN to a gallon of water. Cellar smells cause malaria. Mould and mildew breed millions of germs.

Kitchen Sinks.—Scrub above and beneath the sink, the sides and edges of the sink itself, flush the pipes with the remainder of the fluid. This will keep the kitchen free from smell of putrid grease, etc. Three tablespoonfuls of CN to a pail of water.

Rubbish Heaps.—Sprinkle with a solution of three tablespoonfuls of CN to a gallon of water, preferably with a watering can. When rubbish heaps are neglected they are very dangerous breeding places for germs.

Garbage.—Sprinkle and rinse the empty can with CN solution, three tablespoonfuls to a gallon of water. Leave the wash in the can. The pure odor of CN will keep the whole can pure and unobnoxious to the smell and prevents the breeding of flies and insects.

Whitewashing.—Two tablespoonfuls of CN to a gallon of water will keep the walls free from germs, insects and parasites and makes the whitewash stick better.

Flies and Mosquitoes. will leave the house that's well sprinkled with CN.

Cockroaches.—Scrubbing and sprinkling with solution, one tablespoonful of CN to a gallon of water, will drive away the roaches.

Bedbugs.—Stand mattress and bedstead in the sun. Paint the inside of the bedstead with CN, one tablespoonful to a quart of water. Sprinkle the mattress lightly with CN, one teaspoonful to a quart of water. Leave in the sun until dry.

Ants.—Follow the course taken by the ants and spray with CN solution. One tablespoonful of CN to a quart of water.

Moths.—In clothes closets. Paint the interior lightly with CN pure. Let it stand open forty-eight hours.

Laundry.—Handkerchiefs, diapers and soiled linen should invariably be washed in a solution of one teaspoonful of CN to each gallon of water, as this renders the germs harmless and makes the water softer and the washing easier. CN saves the hands of the laundress and makes them soft and white.

House Closing. for the summer vacation should be invariably accompanied by plentiful flushing of toilets, sinks, drains, with a solution of three tablespoonfuls of CN to a gallon of water to prevent the formation of poisonous, harmful gases. At this time it is well to spray all the dark corners with a solution of one teaspoonful of CN to two quarts of water.

BATH AND TOILET

Use one tablespoonful of CN for the bath on every occasion. CN is superior to ammonia, giving exquisite tonic and softening to the water.

Odors of Perspiration.—One teaspoonful of CN to a basin of water applied regularly will banish objectionable odors.

For the Feet and Armpits.—CN removes all unpleasant and embarrassing odors. For hot, tired, swollen, tender feet, relief from pain is effected and discoloration is removed. One teaspoonful to a gallon of water.

For the Skin.—CN benefits the skin, prevents skin diseases, makes the skin soft and white. One teaspoonful to a gallon of water.

Stains on the Hands.—Tan, dye, walnut, butternut, etc., soak or rub the hands with CN pure, while soaping the hands, then rinse in water.

Hair.—CN used in shampooing, one teaspoonful to the basin of water,

This Is "CN Week"

Complete Directions for the Use of **CN**

IMPORTANT CN Disinfectant is the most powerful of all disinfectants in general use. It is guaranteed to be five to six times stronger than pure Carbolic Acid, yet it is not poisonous. There is no finer Antiseptic than CN—there is no abler cleanser than CN.

SICK ROOMS

Follow special instructions of attending physician, or the following measures will be effective:

Move patient into a well-disinfected room when possible. Remove unnecessary curtains and hangings. Wash down walls and floor with CN solution, or spray the wall paper with CN in the solution of one teaspoonful to a quart of water. Will not discolor or stain. Use an atomizer, otherwise a brush or whiskbroom. Continue this daily throughout sickness, immediately before or after the room is cleaned. Hang sheets kept reasonably moistened with CN Disinfectant in the proportion of three tablespoonfuls to a pail of water, in the doorway like a curtain. In cases of respiratory diseases a solution of CN should be boiled in the sick room. The fumes will be wonderfully beneficial. Place two or three saucers with the solution about the room; spray the room with the atomizer or whisk whenever air becomes close.

Wash all closets, sink, cuspidors, commodes and other utensils and disinfect all excretions and excreta with the solution of one tablespoonful of CN to a gallon of water.

CONSUMPTION
Every house where Tuberculosis exists CN should be used daily to prevent the spread of the disease. All personal articles, eating and other utensils touched by the patient, should be carefully washed in a solution of CN. CN should be poured in the cuspidors used by the patient and should be used in all cleaning water.

If consumption has not come to your home it should be kept out by systematic disinfection. Consumption is a house disease. Tubercular bacteria breed in close rooms. They are in every house. The use of CN is an effective safeguard against the outbreak of disease. Use CN in all cleaning operations from cellar to garret. Physicians will advise further treatment.

ANTISEPTIC USE
Cuts.—Apply CN pure as quickly as possible. This will stop bleeding, after which bathe frequently with CN, one teaspoonful to a quart of water.

Abrasions, Sores.—Wash as quickly

as possible with a solution of about ten drops CN in a pint of lukewarm water. Repeat frequently until healed.

Bruises, Sprains.—CN, teaspoonful to a pint of warm water. Wet a cloth and blot it lightly on the bruise. Repeat every hour.

Bruised Hands or Fingers.—Dip frequently in the solution as above until the pain stops.

Felon.—Mix half a teaspoonful of CN in a wingglass of tepid water, then add hot water to fill a cup, making a solution as hot as it can be borne and soak felon in it. Repeat until relieved.

Ulcers and Abscesses.—CN, five drops to one pint of warm water. Bathe frequently, or wet a cloth with this solution and bind it lightly on the sore.

Ringworm.—CN, pure, applied night and morning with the finger tip or a soft brush. Rub in well.

Insect Bites, Stings, Itch and Dogwood Poisoning.—Paint with CN pure, allow it to dry. Repeat every hour until pain stops.

Typhoid Fever.—By bathing patient in disinfecting solution the body temperature will be reduced.

Head Lice, Dandruff.—Use one teaspoonful of CN to a quart of water and shampoo the scalp thoroughly.

Teeth, Gums.—Add from three to five drops to a glass of water for tooth wash. It whitens the teeth, overcomes offensive breath. Stops decaying of teeth. Used regularly it will harden the gums, avert the bleeding and effect a complete cure. A drop of CN rubbed on the gums will relieve toothache.

Inflammation in General.—CN, teaspoonful to pint of water. Use as a poultice, or wash frequently.

Sore Mouth or Throat.—CN as an antiseptic gargle, one to five drops in a glass of warm water. Wash or gargle every hour, and rinse with clean water. This is also excellent for purifying the breath.

Burns, Scalds and Sunburn.—Bathe every fifteen or twenty minutes, or apply as poultice every hour, one teaspoonful of CN to a quart of hot water.

Scoury, Prickly Heat, Chafing, Eruptive Skin Diseases.—Bathe affected parts with solution of one teaspoonful of CN to pint of water.

Catarrh.—Prepare a solution of CN, two drops in a glass of tepid water, and use as a snuff or nasal dose.

WEST DISINFECTING CO., New York

Heart and Home Talks by Barbara Boyd

Some Women We Ought to Know

Dr. Alice Marval and All Who Have Laid Down Their Lives for Their Sisters.

AMONG the windows in the Cathedral at Liverpool commemorating the deeds of good women is one to Dr. Alice Marval, and all who have laid down their lives for their sisters. The name of Alice Marval is little known in America, perhaps little known outside of England and her India possessions. But through the action of the Cathedral authorities in thus recognizing and honoring her work, she will at last come into her own, and receive that world-wide appreciation which her brave life merits. And although she did not work for any such reward, it is just that it is given to her; for by thus giving it, her life becomes known and becomes an inspiration to others. For all who do great things, as did Alice Marval, help not only in the doing, but in the example they leave to live through the ages as inspiration and encouragement to others.

Alice Marletta Marval was born in 1865. Taking up rather late in life the study of medicine, she qualified at the age of 26, and after due preparation offered herself for work in the mission field. St. Catherine's Hospital at Cawnpore was established in connection with the S. P. G. in 1899. It was officered wholly by women, and was intended for the use of native women shut out by custom from ordinary medical attendance. To this hospital, Alice Marval was sent as junior doctor; and when the plague settled down in Cawnpore, she labored without cessation. During the last month of her life, she paid 246 visits to patients in the city. Weakened by the strain, she contracted the disease, and passed away in 1904.

Only those familiar with the condition of women in India can fully appreciate what the work of Alice Marval would mean to them. That she labored faithfully when she saw the needs, shows the kind of woman she was. It is this sort of heroism the world is always in need of. Fortunately, as the years go by, the danger of death from sticking to one's task grows less. But the need of sticking is just as great. There is work needing to be done right in the slums of our own large cities, work that is repulsive, that is a daily battling with a thousand annoyances and discouragements and seeming failures. But there is just as great need to work unweariedly and without cessation as there was when battling with the plague at Cawnpore. And it is in this that the lives of such workers as Alice Marval are an inspiration. For if they could stick to their tasks, surely we can also; especially as we do not face death as they did with such sublime courage.

Without such workers, the world cannot get on; and it is glorious to think that we can help in this way, and leave the world happier and better because we have lived in it.

Barbara Boyd

**\$150 Won't Buy The Best Piano
But at \$150, \$175 and \$200**

we are showing a line which represent the best possible values obtainable at these prices.

All sold on the easiest possible terms.
Call in and investigate.

THE MUNSON MUSIC CO.
27 WEST MAIN ST.



AN EXAGGERATED FORM OF THE "PEASANT" TROCK.

Nothing could be more simple than the line of the "Peasant" Trock. It is a simple, little costume which is absolutely unobtrusive, but the frock is made of fine red chamois mounted over a white shirt, the latter trimmed with brilliant red and white. The frock collar of white, little lace, caught at the bust with a black silk rose, offers a sharp note of contrast.

**WOMAN'S RELIEF
COPPS LAWN FETE**

Tickets for the lawn fete advertised for Tuesday night by the Woman's Relief Corps will be good for next Tuesday evening, July 18, at the Six o'clock fair. In case of rain come to the G. A. R. hall, ice cream and 10 cents.

The one very some rich people can't afford a clear conscience.

WHY TAKE RISKS OF KIDNEY AND Bladder Troubles becoming incurable when by sending 15 cents to Carr Drug Co. 15 South King, you will receive a full sized 50-cent package of KIDNEY TROUBLE.

It is a relief to find a cure for the most common and most painful of all diseases. Carr Drug Co. is a reliable and permanent source of relief. It is a relief to find a cure for the most common and most painful of all diseases. Carr Drug Co. is a reliable and permanent source of relief.

SHAI & HILL Dentists

We Specialize on Crown and Bridge Work.
Both Phones Open Evenings Lady Attendant
South East Corner Square

OUR POLICY AND OUR AIM

Our policy is to select from all of the best markets the finest, most reliable goods and offer them at the lowest possible prices.
Our aim is to make every customer a pleased and permanent customer.
These are the reasons why we feature

Greek Maid Corsets

and recommend them to our patrons. After a thorough examination of all good corsets we have found there are none so serviceable and so comfortable as **Greek Maid**. Our customers come back and ask for them. We have a wide range of styles and prices from

\$1.00 to \$6.00
Summer Corsets of Good Quality
Net \$1.00

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CORSETTIERS

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Published by the
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July 16 in American History.
1861—Bill authorizing President Lin-
coln to accept 500,000 civil war vol-
unteers was passed.
1882—Mary Todd Lincoln, widow of
the martyred president, died; born
1815.
1897—General Joseph Conrad, a noted
veteran of the Army of the Cam-
berland, died; born 1830.

ASTRONOMICAL EVENTS.
(From noon today to noon tomorrow.)
Sun sets 7:25, rises 4:30; moon rises
10:35 p. m.; 9 p. m., planet Venus at
descending node, crossing sun's path
downward.

July 17 in American History.
1763—John Jacob Astor, pioneer cap-
italist, born; died 1848.
1880—Lewis Cass, statesman, died at
Detroit; born 1783.
1898—End of the war in Cuba; Span-
ish surrendered Santiago to Gen-
eral W. R. Shafter.
1903—James Abbott MacNeill Whis-
tier, American artist famous in
England, died; born Lowell, Mass.,
1834.

ASTRONOMICAL EVENTS.
(From noon today to noon tomorrow.)
Sun sets 7:25, rises 4:30; moon rises
10:55; moon at greatest libration east.

HEALTH HINT FOR TODAY.

Remedy For Corns.

You need something that will
take out the hard skin which
forms the kernel of the corn.
There are plasters for this pur-
pose, but these are not to be
confounded with the thick felt
protecting plasters, because they
are not the same thing. The
plasters are thin and are to be
pasted over the corn and left on
a certain length of time, when
the corn is ready to come out
bodily.

**THE PROBE
AGAINST TAFT
LAND ROBBERY**

Did President Taft throw open Con-
troller Bay under conditions especial-
ly designed to permit the Morgan-
Guggenheim interests and no other—
to gobble up this richest of the Alaska
land prizes before anyone else could
have a chance to file?

This is the big important question to
which the House committee on expendi-
tures in the interior department is
seeking an answer.

If such was not the deliberate plan
of the Administration, why were these
lands thrown open by such unusual
procedure by a secret executive order
instead of by proclamation?

Another query: If there was no con-
spiracy between the administration
and the big exploiting interests, how
does it come that Speculator Ryan,
supposed agent of the Morgan-Gug-
genheim, alone knew of the issuance of
President Taft's secret (?) order and
was able to file a soldiers' scrip on 160
rods of Controller Bay water front
within three days after President Taft
signed the order eliminating the land
from the national forest and before

PREVENTING LYNCHING
(Sandusky Star-Journal.)

Down at Massillon, O. there is not much danger of
a lynching. They have a chief of police, E. M. Ertle,
who not only knows his business but has nerve. A few
days ago a negro was arrested on a charge of attempted
assault upon a young white girl and in the evening an
angry mob gathered about the prison, demanding that
the negro be turned over to them.

Chief Ertle was right on the job. He took the keys
to the prison and then called in every available officer
to defend the place. The mob was warned to disperse
and to back up the warning, the policemen were armed
with riot guns. Under the circumstances no attempt
was made to storm the prison and a little later the negro
was hustled away to Canton and safety.

It is useless, of course, to call the attention of New-
ark people to the Massillon case. They are doing every-
thing possible in Newark to atone for the crime com-
mitted there a little over a year ago and are punishing
the lynchers. The fact remains, however, that had a
mayor and police chief with real nerve been in charge at
Newark, there would have been no lynching, no disgrac-
ing of the city and the state, and there would now be no
boys and young men in prisons serving sentences for
participation in the wild orgy.

The above is a sample of articles that are appearing
in the press of the country, all of which show that New-
ark is still in the lime-light on account of the lynching
tragedy of a year ago. Three articles have recently ap-
peared in the Louisville Courier-Journal, and such lead-
ing newspapers as the Philadelphia Record, New York
Evening Post, Illinois State Register, and others are
publishing articles of news and comment on the Newark
situation. These articles plainly indicate that our coming
Mayorality campaign will be the subject of wide discus-
sion and criticism throughout the country, and it will
either mean our city's further dishonor or its redemp-
tion from the stigma of a year ago.

any other man could have known of
the order?

Another extraordinary feature of the
case is this: The invariable rule has
been to give 60 days notice before any
claimant could file on this land, but,
according to Mr. Dennett of the Gen-
eral Land Office, when the President's
order first came to him the 60 day pro-
vision was in it, and when he next saw
the order there was no time allowed
whatever for notice to the public—not
even a day.

That there was actually an under-
standing between the administration
and the men who were to profit
through the President's amazing se-
cret order is not a state of affairs so
remarkable to those who have been
closely following things in Washing-
ton. There have been precedents ex-
actly paralleling such a performance.
When the railroad regulation bill was
sent to the last Congress by the Presi-
dent the public was in absolute igno-
rance of its contents. But the fact de-
veloped later that although the Presi-
dent had not seen fit to take the pub-
lic into his confidence, he had allowed
the railroad interests not only to
suggest the lines along which the bill
should be framed, and to load it with
jokers against the public interest, but
to actually pass upon and vote the bill
before the people were even permitted
to know that its preparation was con-
templated.

Before the investigation into this
newest Alaska land jugglery is fin-
ished it promises to develop a condi-
tion of affairs beside which the at-

DRY WEATHER.

J. Phivius turned not the crank that operates his water tank.
He watched the baking earth below, and heard the people wail in
woe, but not a bit did he relent; he didn't seem to care a cent. Old
Vulcan heard the people's wails, where he was making horseshoe
nails, and said: "Say, Phivius, turn on the drink! Those folks below
are on the blink!" But Phivius replied: "Go whiz! You'll teach
me how to run my biz? I tell you, Vulc, those mortal men must
have a lesson now and then. For many years I've sent them rain
and crops have grown on every plain. Prosperity was at their doors
where now the wolf of famine roars. And while I kept their planet
wet, there was a carnival of debt. Men blew their substance, wild
and free, as though it grew upon a tree. Their stock of luxuries
enlarged, they bought fool things and had them charged. Men threw
their money at the stars, and traded homes for chug-chug cars, and
rioted at every chance, like drunken sailors at a dance. And so I
cooked their blasted old earth, to teach them what good fortune's
worth. When they have chewed on husks awhile, they'll learn to save
their little pile."

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George Matthew Adams

GARFIELD
(Continued from Page 1.)

Ohio delegation to the next Repub-
lican national convention for himself.
He would not state whether or not
there was any movement being dis-
cussed in Ohio to oppose the nomi-
nation of the president, and politely
asked to be excused from saying any-
thing whatever about the matter.

Mr. Garfield came here for the pur-
pose of attending the funeral of
Mrs. Charles D. Walcott, the wife of
the curator of the National Museum,
who was killed last week in the train
wreck at Bridgeport, Conn. Mr. Gar-
field has been staying at the home of
Clifford Pinchot and it is said he has
received calls from several of the
leaders in congress of the progress-
ive movement and that politics were
discussed, with particular reference
to the campaign for the Republican
nomination of next year.

So far as can be learned Mr. Gar-
field did not call at the White House
during his visit here. Mr. Pinchot
would not say anything in regard to
conferences which are said to have
taken place at his home since Mr.
Garfield has been here.

In view of the fact that there are
no progressives who deny the story,
it is the belief in administration cir-
cles that the entrance of Mr. Garfield
into the field is only a part of the
insurgent program against the presi-
dent which is now being rapidly un-
folded. There is no one who be-
lieves that Mr. Garfield is seriously
a candidate for the presidency, "but
rather it is the opinion that he is en-
tering the race merely as a favorite
son of the Ohio progressives in the
hope that he may be able to draw
out a few votes from the president's
own staff in the national convention.

There is no evidence even from in-
surgent quarters to indicate that the
former secretary of the interior in-
tends to make any canvass in any
other state for the selection of dele-
gates to support him in the national
convention.

**GARFIELD'S FRIENDS CONFIRM
STORY OF HIS CANDIDACY**

Cleveland, July 17. — Confirma-
tion of a story published in Washing-
ton that James R. Garfield, former
secretary of the interior under Mr.
Roosevelt, will be the candidate of
the Republican insurgents for the
presidential nomination in 1912
against President Taft, was obtained
here today.

Mr. Garfield's friends state that
the publication of his candidacy at
this time is premature, but admit the
truth of the report. According to
close acquaintances, the insurgent
leaders have decided that Mr. Gar-
field would make a better candidate
than La Follette and that the Wis-
consin leader at the proper time will
throw his entire support to the Ohio-
an.

Mr. Garfield's selection, it is de-
clared, was advanced some weeks
ago in an effort to unite the insur-
gents. It is also declared that be-
fore Mr. Garfield permitted the use
of his name he received positive as-
surance that he would receive the
united support of the Republican fac-
tion and the support of the delega-
tions of the insurgent western states
in the Republican convention.

It is said that Mr. Garfield con-
sulted with former President Roose-
velt before he made his decision to
oppose Mr. Taft on the floor of the
convention and that he will have the
active indorsement and support of
his late chief. Mr. Roosevelt and
Mr. Garfield have always been close
personal friends.

Constipation causes headache, nau-
sea, dizziness, heart palpitation, irri-
tation, diarrhea, flatulency, grippe, sick-
ness, weakens the bowels and don't cure.
Doan's Regulator acts gently and cures
constipation. 25 cents. Ask your drug-
gist.

**CONDUCTOR DOYLE
TOOK CHARGE OF THE
ABANDONED BABY**

An incident a little out of the ordi-
nary, occurred on the Baltimore and
Ohio railroad Sunday night which
forcibly illustrates the attention and
watchfulness with which passengers
entrusted to the care of its officials are
guarded. Sunday night, a gentleman
whose name could not be learned
boarded train No. 166, Conductor John
Doyle's train, at a point west of Col-
umbus, carrying a babe which was sev-
eral months old in his arms, saying
that he was enroute to Pittsburgh.

Upon the arrival of the train at Col-
umbus the man said that he was go-
ing to get something to eat, and left
the baby and a small grin in the seat
while he left the train. The man
failed to return and the train pulled
out with the baby. About midnight
Sunday a message from Columbus was
received at the Baltimore and Ohio of-
fices here notifying the officials of the
facts in the case and asking that the
child be cared for and also stating that
the father was on the Pennsylvania
train following the Baltimore and
Ohio.

The message asked that the child be
placed in care of the conductor and
taken to Wheeling where a nurse
would meet the train and take the
child to its home in Pittsburgh. This
was done and Conductor Doyle took
as good care of the little one as though
it had been his own. Finally a couple
of ladies who were on the train, vol-
unteered to take charge of the baby
until Wheeling was reached, and Mr.
Doyle reluctantly parted with his charge.

What became of the child after its
arrival in Wheeling is not known.
When the Pennsylvania train reached
Newark an effort was made to find the
father, but he was not on the train.
It is thought by some that the whole
affair was a scheme on the part of the
man to get rid of the child.

Read the "For Sale" Ads tonight.

**SHOT GUN IS
USED BY MAN
IN TROUBLE**

**WM. RANDALL HELD TO GRAND
JURY FOR SHOOTING AT JOHN
LIVINGSTON SATURDAY.**

**Accusations of Theft on Both Sides
Almost Result in Tragedy in
East Newark.**

William Randall of Boyleston ave-
ue, was arrested Saturday night
about 10 o'clock on the charge of
shooting with intent to kill, his al-
leged victim being John Livingston,
proprietor of a pool room near the
Heisey factory, East Newark. Liv-
ingston owes his life and whole hid-
ing to the fact that Randall's aim was
bad and probably to the fact that he
was intoxicated at the time.

According to the story told to the
police, Randall and Livingston had
some trouble earlier in the evening
while playing pool. Randall told
the officers that Livingston and a
companion took \$10 from him and
they in turn charge that Randall
took \$60 from them.

Further details related to the po-
lice are to the effect that Livingston
and Randall "mixed it up" at Liv-
ingston's place and that Randall was
thrown to the floor and "sat upon."

After getting away Randall went
to the home of his father-in-law,
Buck Kelly, on Boyleston avenue,
and secured a shotgun. He hunted
up Livingston and found him along
the railroad track. With a demand to
throw up his hands, Randall ad-
dressed Livingston, and as the latter
complied, Randall discharged both
barrels of the gun at his enemy. Liv-
ingston declares that he felt the wind
from the charge of shot as it whizzed
past his left side and under his arm.
Fortunately he was not struck by
the charge and aside from his fright
was uninjured.

Officers were hurried to the scene
of the trouble and Randall's home
was watched until a warrant could
be secured to search the place. The
search failed and Randall was later
picked up after two hours' contin-
uous search by the members of the de-
partment. Officer Abbott made the
arrest.

In police court Monday morning,
on Livingston's testimony, Randall
was placed under \$300 bond for his
appearance before the September
term of common pleas court.

Randall is the same individual who
was murderously assaulted by three
men at a Utica glass house. They
were later arrested and held to the
grand jury under bond.

TODAY'S MARKETS

CHICAGO.

Chicago, July 17.—Today's Hogs—Re-
ceipts 3,000; market steady; mixed,
\$6.20 to \$6.85; light, \$6.40 to \$6.85;
good, \$6.40 to \$6.85; pigs, \$5.50 to \$6.40.
Cattle—Receipts 25,000; market is
steady; prime heaves, \$1.85 to \$2.00;
stockers and feeders, \$2.00 to \$2.10;
cows and heifers, \$2.25 to \$5.75; calves,
\$5.00 to \$7.25.
Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 22,000;
market steady; native sheep, \$2.60 to
\$4.65; native lambs, \$4.00 to \$7.10.

PITTSBURGH.

Pittsburg, July 17.—Today's Cattle—
Supply 120 cars; market steady to 15c
lower.
Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 40 cars;
market steady.
Hogs—Receipts 20 cars; market is
steady; medium, \$7.25 to \$7.50; heavy,
\$7.25 to \$7.50; Yorkers, \$7.25 to \$7.50;
pigs, \$6.80 to \$7.00; Prime, \$6.95 to \$7.

**WHEAT, CORN, OATS, ETC.—Retail
(Corrected Daily by Kent Bros. Feed
Store.)**

Corn 50c
Oat Meal 22.00
Shelled Corn 50c
Chick Feed 22.25
Timothy Seed, per bushel 38.00
Hay, per cwt. 14.40
Cotton Seed Meal 22.00
Beef Scraps, per cwt. 32.25
Bran, per 100 lbs. 11.50
Chop 12.00
Straw, per bale 50c
Shorts, per 100 lbs. 14.40
Oats 60c
Scratch Feed, per 100 lbs. 22.00
Calf Meal 22.50

**GRAIN AND HIDES—Wholesale Buy-
ing Price.**
(Corrected Daily by Tenney & Morgan)

Wheat 80c
Mixed Hay 12.00
Salt-cured Hides, No. 1 12c
Green Hides, No. 2 12c
Salt-cured Hides, No. 2 12c
Green Hides, No. 1 13c
Calfskin, salt-cured, No. 1 12c
Calfskin, green, No. 2 12c
Calfskin, green-cured, No. 1 12c
Tallow 60c
Corn, per bushel 50c
Oats 40c
Hay, timothy, per ton 20.00
Straw, per ton 6.00

PROVISIONS—Selling Price.
(Corrected by Arcade Market Co.)

Creamery Butter 35c
Sunbury Butter 32c
Country Butter 30c
Eggs 18c
Potatoes, new, pk. 60c
Chickens, each 50c to \$1.00
Cabbage, per head 5c, 6c to 10c
Ducks 75c to 1.00

EGGS, POULTRY, ETC.—Buying Price.
(Corrected by E. J. Ponsard.)

Country Butter 12c
Eggs, per dozen 13c
Chickens, per lb. 10c
Old Hens 10c
Spring Chickens per lb. 20c
Geese, per lb. 7c
Duck 9c
Old Rooster, per lb. 7c

**Dorothy Dodd
SHOES**

**"FOR
WOMEN
OF
TASTE"**

\$ 3.50 \$ 3.00 \$ 2.50

THE low price and superior style and quality of
"Dorothy Dodd" Shoes enable you to own
different pairs for different occasions without being
extravagant.

LINEHAN BROS.

**THE MAN WITH
NEGOTIABLE COLLATERAL**

Does not realize the difficulties that beset the man who has not the
security to get a loan at the bank. He can not understand that
there is but one place where such a man can raise **Ready Money**,
nor can he know what a boon it is to the poor man who needs
money quickly.

We have been in the business of loaning money on chattel secu-
rity for a number of years in your city and have always endeav-
ored to give everyone a Square Deal.

We have reduced the rates to the minimum and now you can
rent money of us at a rate so low you will hardly miss it. All un-
pleasantness has been eliminated.

We loan you any amount, ranging from

\$10.00 to \$100.00

on Pianos, Furniture, Horses, Wagons, etc., without removal.
You can pay back in weekly or monthly payments, allowing from
one month to one year if you need it.

All business strictly confidential.

New York Finance Co.
14½ NORTH SECOND STREET. CITIZEN PHONE 1313

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD

Summer Tourist Fares to

Boston, New York City

**Atlantic City and Other
"Jersey Coast Resorts"**
Norfolk and Old Point Comfort, Va.

Liberal Stop Over Privileges. Long Return Limit.

**Consult Nearest B. & O.
Agent for Particulars**

OBITUARY

URIAH HULL.

Uriah Hull, one of the oldest resi-
dents of Licking county and who for
many years lived in Hopewell town-
ship, died at the home of his son,
Robert Hull, 153 Ridge avenue, this
city, Sunday night about midnight.
The immediate cause of Mr. Hull's
death is attributed to a stroke of par-
alysis sustained at an early hour in
the evening. The deceased was aged
81 years and is survived by a number
of children. The funeral services
will take place from the home of his
son Robert Tuesday morning at 10
o'clock. Interment in the cemetery
at Big Clay Lick.

MISS CAROLINA JONES.

Carolina Jones, eldest daughter of
Robert E. and Amy Jones died at the
City Hospital Sunday night at 12
o'clock of inflammation of the bow-
els. She was only ill a few days,
having been to the city last Tuesday.
The burial will take place at the pa-
rents' home in Madison township, on
the Ohio Electric railway, at Swan's
Stop, Tuesday afternoon at 1:30
o'clock. She was aged 21 years, 10
months and 15 days.

The literary genius seldom makes
as much money from his pen as the
man who raises hogs does from his.

It's all right, in a way, to talk
about our ancestors. They are dead
and can't get back at us.

It is a mistake to suppose that a
woman is all the rage just because
she has a bad temper.

Don't let the babe suffer from ecze-
ma, sores or any itching of the skin.
Doan's Ointment gives instant relief
cures quickly. Perfectly safe for chil-
dren. All druggists sell it.

**Evans
Will Sell
You**

Pinkham's Vegetable Comp 70c
Pierce's Prescription 67c
Pierce's Discovery 67c
Horlick's Malted Milk
(50c) 40c
Horlick's Malted Milk
(81.00) 75c
Syrup Figs 31c
Castoria 21c
Zeno 65c
Dermia Viva 34c
Hill's Cascara 17c
Mlona 31c
Hyomei (\$1.00 size) 10c
Mennen's Talcum 10c
Colgate Shaving Soap 05c
Elder Flower Soap 07c
Johnson's Shaving Cream 14c
Parisian Sage 34c
Snake Man Tablets 34c
Tiz 17c
Ezo for the Feet 17c

**SPECIAL THIS WEEK
PEROXIDE (4-oz. bottle) 8c**

**For Cut Prices See
EVANS**

**The Cut Rate Druggist,
WARDEN BLOCK**

THE SCIENCE OF FARMING

MIXING CONCRETE ON THE FARM—No. II

FOR farm concrete work the following proportions have been found satisfactory:

For concrete necessarily waterproof.....1:2:4 or 1:1:1
For all other ordinary purposes.....1:2½:5 or 1:3

Such proportions of three parts, as 1:2:4, indicate that the concrete is to be mixed 1 part cement to 2 parts sand to 4 parts screened gravel or crushed rock; and 1:4 that it is to be mixed 1 part cement to 4 parts bank-run gravel.

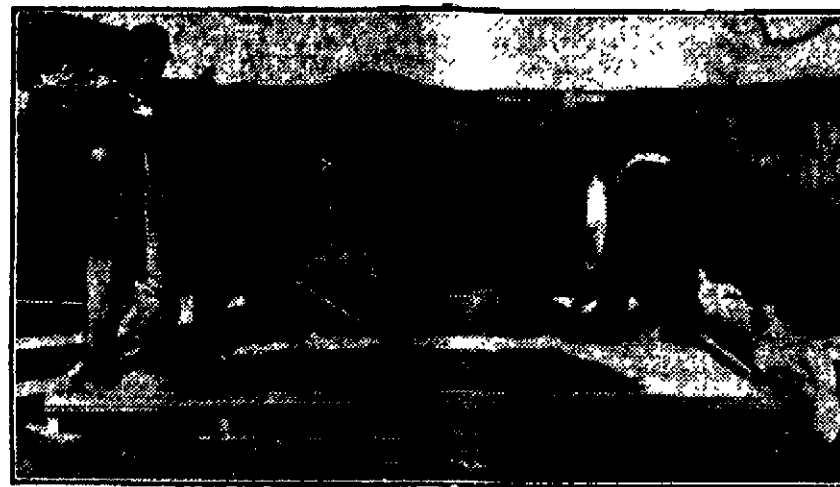
Measurement by counting shovelfuls is poor and uncertain practice. To avoid splitting of bags of cement, make as the unit of measurement one cubic foot, the amount of loose cement contained in one cement bag. Such measurements are made a very easy matter by gauging the wheelbarrows. For this purpose use a bottomless box hold-

barrows quickly remove the concrete and immediately use it in the work.

If crushed rock or screened gravel is to be used, fill the bottomless frame with sand and distribute upon it two bags of cement. Drag the materials back and forth with the garden rake, then turn, as described above, until the mass has a uniform color. Spread the mixture so that two framefuls of crushed rock or screened gravel may be placed upon it. Wet the mass and turn as for bank-run gravel until each stone is coated with cement mortar. Remove as for the gravel concrete.

For the proportion of 1:2½:5 or 1:3 the method of mixing is the same.

Since crushed stone is more or less porous, in dry, hot weather it is advisable to keep the stone pile wet, or at least to water the stone well as it stands on wheelbarrows



MIX CAREFULLY WITH A RAKE.

ment and gravel and again fill it in the same way.

Remove the frame and spread the entire ready for the mixing board.

No vast amount of knowledge and experience is necessary to do first-class work in concrete. Success is dependent upon the care and thoroughness exercised in the

Selection of the materials, Mixing of these ingredients, and Protection of the freshly placed concrete. The placing and protection of concrete and simple schemes for saving time, labor and lumber in the construction of forms will be considered in the next article on "Forms for Concrete."

Concrete for Farm Buildings

CONCRETE for floors in barns, corn cribs, poultry houses and granaries is becoming popular, both because of its permanency and the saving by excluding rodents, especially rats. The best way of fighting the rat, which has become so destructive to stored crops in many parts of the country, is by installing concrete floors, according to the United States Department of Agriculture.

For a corn crib choose a well-drained site. Excavate a trench for an 8-inch concrete foundation wall around the outside of the building and to the depth of two feet. With box forms of 1-inch siding on 2 by 4-inch studding, carry this 8-inch wall to a height of 12 to 18 inches above ground level, depend-

ing upon the height of the drag belt conveyors used by local corn shellers. (All concrete floors should rest on a fill bringing them entirely above the surrounding ground.) See that the forms line up and test them for levelness by means of a carpenter's level.

On a tight mixing board mix the concrete 1 part Portland cement to 2½ parts sand to 5 parts crushed rock (or 1 part Portland cement to 5 parts bank-run gravel), all measurements by volume, based on one bag of loose cement being equal to one cubic foot. Fill the forms with concrete thoroughly wet and do not remove them for four days.

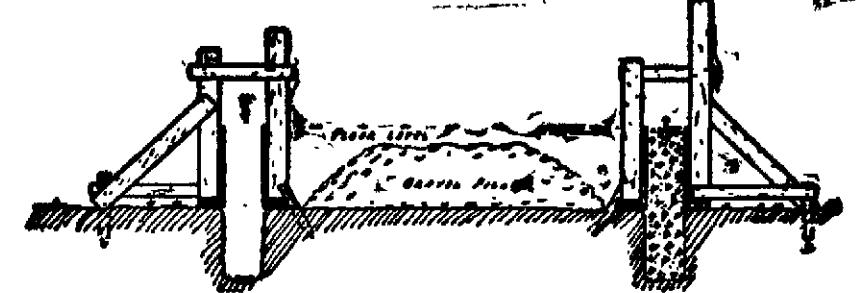
There are several ways of attaching the studding to the concrete floor. One of the simplest and easiest is the nailing sill or

plate, generally a 2 by 8-inch piece bolted to the concrete foundation wall. For such a sill, while the concrete is still soft, set ½-inch bolts 8 to 10 inches long, head down, 3 inches in from the outer edge of the foundation wall and projecting ¾ inch above the concrete. These bolts should be spaced not more than 3 feet apart.

Some farmers prefer to countersink the nailing sill so that its top will be flush with the surface of the floor. So placed, the sill

edges round it up slightly (say, one inch) in the center. Dress it down with a wooden float and when the cement begins to stiffen smooth the surface with a steel trowel. Continue placing the floor in sections until the work is completed. Build the floor early enough in the season that it may be thoroughly dried out before grain is stored on it.

Experienced concrete workers often use only an outside board form, one wall, for the foundation walls. They place the con-



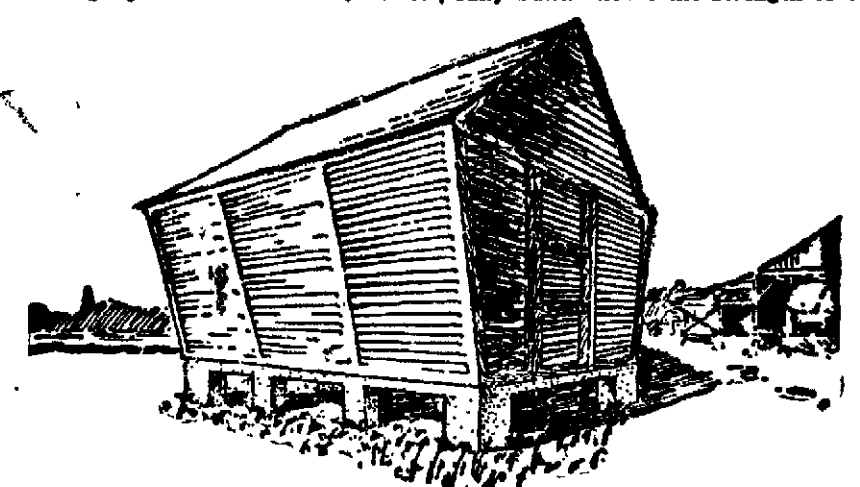
HOW FORMS ARE MADE FOR WALLS.

crete for the foundation wall against this outside form and at the same time tamp the gravel fill back of the concrete. In this case the foundation, as well as the floor, is built in sections and both at one time. The saving in lumber so effected really amounts to nothing, as all the boards can be used later in the crib.

Reinforced concrete floors, not supported by earth or gravel fill, but by the foundation walls alone, can and are being successfully built. Since the strength of each floor,

is liable to rot more quickly. Others firmly imbed strap loops, made of old wagon tires, with the loops ends encircling the studding. Do not sink the wooden uprights into the concrete. Timber rots out in a few years; concrete lasts forever. Sometimes studs so placed swell and crack the concrete.

After the forms are removed, place a well rammed fill between the foundation walls and within four inches of their tops. Coarse gravel and crushed rock are the best materials for this purpose. If some clay must



HOW FOUNDATIONS LOOK.

be used, tamp it in the bottom, but let the floor rest on at least six inches of gravel or crushed rock. With the fill thoroughly settled, commence placing the 4-inch floor. This concrete should be only wet enough that it will flush a little liquid cement when tamped into place. Begin at one end and lay the floor crosswise in 3-foot sections. Bring the surface of the floor flush with the top of the foundation wall and with a straight

on account of the variation in size and loading, is a different problem, it is advisable to refer every piece of such work to a man who is thoroughly familiar with the principles of reinforcing. The main point is that concrete floors last forever. They afford no nesting place for rats. And with \$1 wheat, 75-cent corn and 50-cent oats, the saving thus effected adds considerable to the profits of each year.



USING A "TWO-MEN BOARD."

ing one cubic foot. A shallow bottomless frame is also a convenient means of measuring. Such a frame, when set on the mixing board and filled, should contain the full amount of a one-half the quantity of gravel, or crushed rock, required for one batch of concrete.

The size of the batch is dependent upon the amount of help and the dimensions of the mixing board or platform. For work of ordinary size, sufficient room will be had on a "two-men board," 8 by 14 feet, framed on a wooden strip nailed around the outer edges with tight joints the short way of the board. A wooden strip nailed around the outer edges will prevent the loss of liquid cement. For mass by dragging it back and forth with the rake. Two men, opposite each other, then turn the batch with the square-pointed shovels. Again use the rake. Keep turning until the cement no longer shows in streaks, until the mixture has a uniform color. Throw up the ragged edges and with sprinkling can or hose with spray nozzle, apply water in quantity, according to special directions given later for each particular kind of construction. Turn again and add so much more water as may be required. If dry streaks are still evident, continue the turning until they disappear. With wheel-

such a board and the proportions designated above, make the bottomless frame of the clear dimensions given in the table below.

| TABLE 1—FOR TWO-MEN BOARD. | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| Proportions | Sacks of cement | Frame of crushed rock or gravel | Clear dimensions |
| 1:2:4 or 1:3 | 2 | 1 | 0'6" x 2'0" x 2'4" |
| 1:2½:5 or 1:3 | 2 | 1 | 0'6" x 2'0" x 2'4" |

For bank run gravel use the same table, but no sand is required except that which is already in the gravel.

All the materials (slightly more than the computed quantities) should be on hand before beginning the work. They can often be hauled at odd times. The sand and gravel or stone should be piled so as:

To cause the least amount of wheeling. To make the mixing most convenient to the water supply.

To allow room for the future location of the mixing board.

If the gravel does not need screening, place a bottomless frame, previously described for a 1:4 mix, on the mixing board and fill it level full with gravel. Lift the frame, spread the gravel slightly with the garden rake, and upon it distribute evenly two bags (the full amount) of cement. Set the frame upon the leveled surface of ce-

The Singing Hen

THE singing hen usually lays hatchable eggs; she is a busy hen, working as she sings. When first let out in the morning she flies for the dust heap, wallowing in it with apparently the same delight that a duck takes in water; then she gets, fluffing her feathers and fluttering her wings, rid herself of the surplus. Her toilet made, she is ready for breakfast. The singing hen is never found on the nest in the daytime.

She is the first up in the morning and the last to bed at night. Her eggs are so strongly vitalized that they will hatch under the most adverse conditions. Nine times out of ten infertility in eggs is due to overfat, sluggish hens, or hens so tormented with lice and mites that there is no sing left in them. Don't waste time trying to hatch chicks from the entire flock; the season is getting on. Shut up the sluggish females, and give the alert, vigorous hens free range.

TALKS WITH THE VETERINARIAN—BY G. G. GRAHAM, D. V. M., I. S. C.

LAWRENCE, Kan.—What can you tell me of abortion in cattle and horses? Is it contagious from cattle to horses and vice versa? Will you go into the trouble, both in horses and cattle, and give us a thorough treatment of this trouble?

M. T. J.

The treatment of the disease was thoroughly discussed in an earlier number of the FARMERS AND BROTHERS JOURNAL. I will discuss infectious abortion in this number and the disease in cattle in a later number.

INFECTIOUS ABORTION.

Although there are not available statistics of the number of domestic animals that annually fail to carry their young to full term, there is no reason for doubt that it constitutes one of the serious losses to the farmer to-day. And, if something is not done will become one of the most serious plagues of the live stock industry. Some investiga-

tors state that abortion is caused by a germ which can be transmitted from one species to another. In other words, if abortion appears in horses, it is transmissible to cows. While Professor Bang of Denmark succeeded in demonstrating this fact in his experiments, his work has not been confirmed by other investigators, and at the present time there is a question of doubt in regard to this matter. And as yet we will consider abortion in mares and cows separately.

INFECTIOUS ABORTION IN MARES.

Infectious abortion in mares occurs largely in open fields or pastures and cases are on record where the aborted fetus and membranes were devoured by pregnant mares without producing any ill effects. Abortion in mares has been recorded prior to the Christian era, but not until the middle of the nineteenth century was it classified as an infectious disease, but at this time the prevalence of the disease led to an investigation. And a germ has been isolated which, when introduced to a pregnant mare, produces abortion. In the United States,

since the year 1885, abortion has become quite prevalent. Especially is this true in the Mississippi valley, where horse breeding is an important establishment or industry. In one county in Illinois 2,500 foals suffered from infectious abortion in the year 1888. The loss was estimated at \$150,000. And this has, no doubt, been equal in other counties throughout the United States, where horse breeding is a primary industry. Close clinical observations of this disease has proven it to be infectious and contagious. It does not occur except as a result of exposure to some animal, either directly or indirectly, which has previously aborted, and when this exposure does take place, abortion is liable to follow, as is the occurrence of any other disease.

The stallion may be an important factor in the spread of abortion. We do not know how long a micro-organism of infectious abortion may live in the mare which is not pregnant, or which has but recently been bred. It is quite possible that a stallion which has served an aborted animal and then covered a healthy one might transfer the organism to the genital canal of the

healthy animal, and would then act as a bearer of the disease to the pregnant mare. The spread of the disease is rapid and certain, although the exact method by which it comes about is not definitely known. It probably occurs directly or indirectly through contact. The tail of the mare becomes rapidly and invariably soiled by discharges from vulva and creates an excellent vehicle by which the infection may be transmitted to a neighboring animal.

On the other hand, infection may occur in a comparatively indirect manner, since mares of the same enclosure habitually rub against objects of various kinds, and thus one after another come in contact with the same object. If they use common sleeping ground, the bedding, earth and herbage become soiled by the discharge and infection is obtained therefrom by a pregnant mare. According to observations, men have carried the disease from one stable to another by assisting in extracting an aborted fetus, and returning to their own barn carried with them the germ of the disease. It is not always necessary to handle the fetus, as the infection may be carried on the shoes

or clothing. The use of blankets which have previously been soiled by aborted mares are in many cases responsible for introducing the disease in a pregnant herd.

PERIOD OF INCUBATION.

Infectious abortion usually follows in from eight to eighteen days after the introduction of the infection, depending upon the severity of the attack.

SYMPTOMS.

If abortion occurs early in the period of gestation the fetus may pass unnoticed and is usually discovered by mere chance as it occurs without warning and the first evidence of anything amiss, so far as the owner may observe, is the finding in the stable or pasture of the dead fetus. Later in pregnancy there may occur slight symptoms of impending abortion for a few hours, or possibly for a day or two before the expulsion of the fetus. This symptom consists essentially of swelling of the vulva and a more or less purulent discharge. Later, if well along in the gestation period, there may be frequent labor pains with symptoms of colic

a few hours prior to the expulsion of the fetus.

As a sequel to abortion in mares, the colic membranes are often retained and must be removed. This, however, does not occur when abortion takes place in a few weeks after pregnancy, as the fetus and membranes are at this time expelled together. The membranes are often not broken. The vitality of the organism and the length of time it may exist and be capable of infection, whether lodged upon the hair or other portions of an animal, upon the hands of men, upon the harness or blankets, there is no data to show. Neither do we know how long a time the germ may remain inactive in the vagina and uterus of the mare and be capable of introducing the disease. The impressions seem to be that after the mare has aborted the organism continues viable. At least, as long as there is a discharge from the genital passages. It would not be safe to conclude, however, that the micro-organisms disappear as soon as the discharge ceases, but rather that it remains in a comparatively inactive state in the vagina for weeks, or possibly months.

SPRAYING DANDELIONS

FROM the large number of inquiries received at the experiment station regarding the eradication of dandelions, it is apparent that dandelions this year are more numerous than ever on our lawns.

For the past two years iron sulphate has been used at the Minnesota agricultural experiment station for the eradication of dandelions in lawns. Fairly good success has resulted from these experiments. Although spraying the dandelions does not by any means mean absolute destruction of this pest, it at least kills many of the flowering stalks and keeps hundreds of dandelions from coming to seed. It also kills many of the younger plants. If one were to spray a lawn carefully once a month for an entire season, the results would possibly warrant the time and expense connected with the spraying. Sulphate of iron is a by-product in the manufacture of wire, and costs from 1 to 2 cents per pound. Sulphate, at the rate of one and one-half pounds to one gallon of water, is the proper proportion to use, on the lawns. The solution should be applied with a sprayer which gives a very fine, mist-like spray. This is possible only with a sprayer that has a pump attached so that considerable pressure can be obtained. Apply the solution about three days after the lawn is cut, on a day that is bright and warm. The grass will be somewhat blackened, but little damage results. Some of the white clover, owing to its broad leaf, is somewhat injured. The lawn should be sprayed about once a month. Care should be taken, when spraying, to keep the solution off of the cement walks, as it discolors them.

Professor Le Roy Cady of the horticultural division advises that lawn grass seed be sown about two days after the lawn has been sprayed the first time. It has been found at the experiment station that the mixture which makes the best lawn grass seed is made up of blue grass, white clover and red top, at the rate of fourteen pounds of blue grass to two pounds each of red top and white clover. This seed should be sown broadcast and raked in. Besides this, nitrate of soda at the rate of 150 pounds to an acre should be scattered over the lawn. The nitrate of soda should be applied before a rain, or should be applied in the evening and the lawn sprinkled.

THE FARMER AND ALFALFA

NO AGRICULTURAL community can afford to ignore alfalfa. It provides the materials for economical live stock husbandry, for both growth and maintenance, as well as being an invaluable adjunct to fattening, and is a most valuable soil renovator and improver. As a forage plant it is the most valuable known to agriculture, and although it is being grown on enlarging areas it is of such uncommon merit as to deserve a far more general dissemination. Those who know it best are convinced that alfalfa will grow, with varying degrees of thrift to be sure, in every one of the United States, and in Canada. Hence, it is not wide of the mark to say, speaking broadly, that the American farmer without alfalfa is so through his own fault rather than through any fault of location or climatic conditions.

Timothy and clover have been long and favorably known as hay plants and occupy high and well deserved places as such, wherever grown, but by those who have had experience with them, alfalfa is found superior. It is not only a perennial having unusual powers of resistance to dry weather, compared with timothy and the biennial clovers of less fortitude, but annually yields from two to three or more times as much feed of equal or greater nutritive elements. Yielding profitably, whether the season be wet or dry, it is ready insurance against the empty mow or manger, and its continuously producing year after year from one seeding is an advantage readily recognized in comparison with the small crops, which must be laboriously prepared for by plowing, harrowing and seeding each season, not to mention the cost of the seed that in some instances is lost, as well as the labor. Owing to its great fertilizing powers, by means of storing in the soil nitrogen taken from the air, it is prized in crop rotations. An obstacle, however, in the way of its wide use in such rotations has been found in the unique fact that comparatively few have had the courage to plow up good stands, and thus it is permitted to occupy the same lands indefinitely, very commonly for ten or twelve years, while fields have been known to yield continuously for 100 years from one seeding, which suggests its longevity. Besides en-

riching the soil, the growth and decay of its fibrous roots add humus to the land, improving its physical condition.

Alfalfa is comparatively a new plant to American agriculture, but already in the middle west it has made for itself a permanent place in husbandry, where it has materially increased the output of tame hay, stimulated dairying especially, which has always been and always will be one of the paramount industries.

As an example of its beneficence the experience of Kansas is striking. Kansans were among the first of those east of the Rocky mountains to rightly estimate its worth. It was so late, however, as 1891 that it first received official notice by the state's board of agriculture, that year marking the beginning of its statistical record, but now the state is far and away the leader in its growing, having a million acres. Her farmers having had such success, Kansas is popularly regarded as America's alfalfa experiment station. Bordering the Missouri river on the east and extending 400 miles west toward the Rocky mountains, a wide variety of soils and conditions is presented, but alfalfa is all the way grown successfully, thus demonstrating a general adaptability. It has greatly increased the state's output of tame hay, which in 1890 was worth \$2,000,000 and in 1909 over \$14,000,000. The value of products of live stock has more than doubled in that time, and dairying has attained added prominence. Another important feature is that alfalfa flourishes in many localities where other tame hay plants do not prosper. Thirty years ago the growing of tame grasses and clover in Kansas was practically limited to the eastern third of the state; now, the counties having the larger areas in alfalfa are in the central third. Hence, its importance to such a section is more than the making of two blades of grass grow where but one grew before, for there the previously had not tame hay plant of any kind, and even where the clovers thrived the sowing of alfalfa has been greatly increased. This experience shows what has actually been done with alfalfa in one state. It suggests that the Kansas example might not only be duplicated elsewhere, but followed with profit in well-nigh every farming community, as there are only two conditions of soil that seem naturally against the plant—

one a soil too wet and the other a land too sour.

No matter where located, or under what conditions, the husbandman unacquainted with alfalfa should experiment with it; it possesses so many desirable qualities he cannot afford to go without it if its raising is possible. Oftentimes when a first sowing failed a second on the same ground has succeeded, as the first infected the soil with the needful bacteria.

Properly cured alfalfa hay, with, say, corn silage, gives nearly perfect ration, needing little grain in addition, and its leafy portions, pound for pound, are worth almost as much as wheat bran. Of the three substances of the ration, protein, carbohydrates and fats, protein is the most expensive, and this the alfalfa supplies; the other two may be added in corn or kaffir corn, thus forming a balanced feed that for economy and efficiency scarcely has a superior. It is owing to this that many outside the surplus producing territory are finding it profitable to import alfalfa hay. The call for the hay is constantly becoming more and more insistent, opening up well-nigh limitless markets. Several years ago the market exchanges did not list alfalfa hay, but since conditions forced its recognition it has ranged higher in daily quotations than any other, and its use on the farm where raised, which is infinitely the more profitable market place, is increasing rapidly.

EGG-BOUND FOWLS

A HEN so affected will be seen to visit the nest repeatedly without result. She will show general distress, with a depression of the wings and tail. The stoppage may be the result of the contraction of the egg passage, or of an abnormally large egg. In the latter case the remedy is easy.

For large eggs, which can be discovered by an examination of the bird, the vent should be softened with salad oil, followed by an injection of the same if it is not effective within an hour. Great care must be taken in handling or making an injection, for if the egg be broken the result will probably be fatal.

Benefit has been derived also from the holding of the bird above a jug of hot water,

allowing the steam to enter the vent. Contraction of the vent is generally accompanied by inflammation, either the cause or the result of the contraction. This can be discerned by the heat of the part and the fever-

ishness of the bird. As an internal remedy, homeopathic tincture of aconite should be given. The vent and surroundings also should be fomented with a weak solution of aconite.

AMERICA'S GREATEST FARM DAILY

Chicago Daily Farmers and Brokers Journal

EACH edition every day possesses a double magazine page, containing entertainingly written features of interest to every farmer, his wife and children, which is meeting with the decided approval of our readers. No person interested in agricultural progress can afford to be without the greatest daily farm newspaper in the world.

Daddy's Bedtime

Story—The Mouse That Robbed a Hen

"HERE, I wanted to see Tabby catch that mouse! Dinah brought her up and left her. We heard a squeak and a jump, and Tabby most had the mouse," said Jack as he emerged from the clothes room. "Get right into bed. Tabby doesn't want you in there disturbing her mice. If you will be good I will tell you a mouse story tonight," ordered daddy.

"When I was a boy and lived on the farm," began daddy, "one of my tasks every spring was to 'set' the hens and watch that nothing disturbed them while they brooded over the eggs out of which dear little downy chicks were to come. Old Betsey was mother's favorite hen. Betsey was a model mother, her chicks always being the best of care. Moreover, she was unlike some silly biddies that would go gadding off and let their nests get cold. When Betsey undertook to hatch a setting of eggs she wouldn't stir until her eggs were chicks.

"Well, that spring something seemed wrong with Betsey. We just couldn't keep her on the nest. Mother had made a fine one of straw and, as it was chilly, placed an old meal bag around the box to keep it warm. Betsey would hop on and off the nest until mother was sure no chicks need be expected from that setting of eggs. Once she threw them away and gave Betsey another thirteen. It kept me busy watching, and finally the old hen did settle down. Then we began to notice Betsey's fall. She had a beautiful bushy one—she was a Brahama—but little by little all the soft, fluffy feathers disappeared until only quills were left.

"Such a thing had never happened on our farm. Mother consulted the neighbor women. Every one was sure that poor Betsey had 'something wrong with her,' something that only medicine would cure. Finally mother did call in an old man that doctored all the animals and feathered creatures in our neighborhood. He looked very wise, prescribed sulphur in Betsey's food and said he would send medicine and pocketed a good fee.

"The next day Betsey's chicks came out of the shell, and Betsey hustled them away from the nest in short order.

"I was told to give Betsey a clean nest. I did. Down in the bottom of the big box underneath all the straw I found a mouse with a family of six little ones. Mouse had made her nest of tow gnawed from the bag and lined it with feathers stolen bit by bit from poor Betsey's tail. Those mice were comfortable, but you can imagine Betsey's feelings as she sat there struggling between devotion to her own little ones and indignation at having to sit there quietly and allow an impudent little mouse to carry off the coat from her back to provide a nest for her children."



Mrs. Hen Couldn't Shout "Police!"

Quarter Century Ago.

(From Advocate, July 17, 1886.) Miss Nan Criswell entertained a number of young friends last night at her home in Franklin's Addition. There was great excitement in Granville street last night, occasioned by the report that a burglar was concealed in the residence of Mr. A. R. Appleman.

Little Louis Schick, aged three months, died at the home of his parents. Joseph Kuster made a business trip to Columbus yesterday.

Fifty Years Ago Today.

July 17. William H. Polk, brother of President Polk, was a candidate for the Tennessee governorship. Skirmish of Federal and Confederate troops at Fairfax Court House, Va.

Twenty-five Years Ago Today.

A pistol duel took place between General Boulanger, French minister of war, and Baron de Lareutry, Royalist senator, neither of whom was wounded. It was said that the smallest child in the world for the age—sixteen years—was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Foster, who then were stopping at the Simmons house, Hornetville, N. Y. The boy was fourteen inches "tall."

be continued at the same place, where Mr. Young will be pleased to meet the former patrons of the firm. Mr. Young retains the former employees, which will assure the public of prompt and careful work.

Outing at Lake.

The fire insurance men of the city, with their wives, daughters, sweethearts and mothers, will hold an outing at Buckeye Lake Thursday. A program is being arranged and there promises to be something doing in the amusement line throughout the day.

Sells Interest in Theatre.

Jack Martin, who has been interested in the management of the Auditorium theatre, has sold his interests to his partner, Nick Criticos, who will manage it in the future. Mr. Martin has not decided definitely whether he will remain in Newark or whether he will manage one of several outside theatres in which he is interested.

Knights and Ladies of Security.

will hold a regular meeting at O. R. C. hall tonight at 7:30. All members are requested to attend. "Had dyspepsia or indigestion for years. No appetite, and what I did eat distressed me terribly. Burdock Blood Bitters cured me."—J. H. Walker, Sunbury, Ohio.

Marriage Licenses.

James J. Williams, Newark; Florence Walton, Newark. Clarence H. Davis, Newark; Ruth D. Romine, Black Hand. Charles A. Stricklin, Newark; Lottie M. Gray, Newark.

The ladies of the St. Paul Lutheran.

church will give a social at 103 East Main street, Tuesday evening, July 18. 17d2

DISPOSED OF INTERESTS IN MUSIC HALL

Frank "Flicker" Graef, who has conducted the Music Hall restaurant and bowling alleys for a number of years, Saturday disposed of same to Frank Catt, who took immediate possession. As soon as Mr. Graef can settle his business affairs he will move into the country in an effort to regain his health, his condition at the present time not being entirely satisfactory to his physicians, his system having been greatly weakened by the recent amputation of one of his legs.

Longest Indian Word.

The longest Indian word on record is the following, that was printed in an Indian Bible in 1661: Wutappetitukquassunnoohwehtunkquoh.

It signifies "kneeling down to him." When the Rev. Cotton Mather, primitive Boston's Puritan pastor, first saw this consolidated phrase it prompted him to jestingly observe that the words of the language must have been growing ever since the dispersion at Babel.—New York Telegram.

Proved Himself Great.

With a sigh she laid down the magazine article upon Daniel O'Connell. "The day of great men," she said, "is gone forever."

"But the day of beautiful women is not," he responded. She smiled and blushed. "I was only joking," she explained hurriedly.—Western Christian Advocate.

Too Late.

A good many men discover when too late that they made a great mistake in life by not remaining at school a year or two longer than they did.—Rochester Herald.

His Mistake.

"What cured him of flirting?" "He started a flirtation with a lady who turned out to be selling an encyclopedia at \$200 a set."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Let a **Permit** TO SMOKE and win out 5 cents

PERSONALS

L. Schwarts of Columbus was in the city Monday on business.

Deacon Shepardson of Granville was in the city Monday morning.

J. W. Davidson is spending the week at his farm in Fallburg.

Mrs. Edward Sayre of Buckeye Lake is spending the day in Newark.

Miss Grace Egan and Miss Edith Kureth spent Saturday at Cedar Point.

Mr. George Cross of West Church street is recovering from a recent illness.

Mrs. J. H. Wehrle of Bolin court left today for a visit at Lima, Findlay and Toledo.

Miss Clarice McDonald of Columbus is visiting her aunt, Mrs. William Trezzer.

Mrs. Dan Manning is able to be out after a serious illness extending over several weeks.

Miss Katherine Smythe of Columbus is visiting Miss Louise Vance at her home in Utica.

Miss Bessie Smith of the Licking County bank is ill at her home in Granville street.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy Robison of Columbus, spent Sunday in Newark, the guests of relatives.

Mrs. Mary Snelling of Granville was the guest of Mrs. Bill Fulkerson of Zanesville, Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Felix McLawrence left Monday morning for a two weeks' trip up the St. Lawrence river.

Mr. and Mrs. John Fallon and son Bernard of North Sixth street are spending several days at Cedar Point.

Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Williams of Outville returned home Saturday evening after spending a few days at Buckeye Lake.

Miss Grace McMillen and Miss Rice of Zanesville spent Sunday guests of Miss Clara Miller of Buckingham street.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Basehart of Columbus have been visiting here for a few days the guests of Miss Lizzie Basehart.

Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Clark and son, James of Coshocton were guests Sunday of Mrs. Nora Baker on West Church street.

Bernard Kates returned Sunday night after spending two weeks' vacation in Grand Rapids with Mr. and Mrs. William Manuel.

Miss Helena McManus and Miss Mary McManus have returned to their home in Coshocton after spending several days with friends here.

Mrs. Albert Crayton of Columbus, and Mrs. W. D. Fulton and daughters Frances and Margaret, of this city, left Saturday night for Chautauqua, N. Y.

Miss Helen Yost and the Misses Nettie and Anna Ropley of Columbus, who have been here for some time, visiting Miss Anna Harold, have returned home.

Mr. H. D. Westervelt of Columbus, have returned from Buckeye Lake, where Mr. L. R. Seeley entertained a week-end party of his friends at his cottage.

Miss Clara Alexander has returned from Minneapolis. Enroute home she stopped over in Columbus for a short time, visiting at the home of Mrs. P. J. Elliott.

T. P. Ambrose and J. F. Donaldson, representing the advertising department of the Erie Robinson show, were in the city Monday and were registered at the Hotel Seiler.

Lawrence Thomas, a prominent young physician of Pomeroy, O., who has been here for several days on business and pleasure combined, returned home Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Law of Massillon, O., who have been here for some days, visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Law in the North End, returned home, Sunday.

Will Dwyer, who has been spending the past three weeks with his parents in North Fourth street, left Sunday evening for Dallas, Texas, where he will again take up his work on the Dallas News.

Miss Harriet Bone, teacher in the Seattle (Wash.) public schools, Miss Nellie Bliss of Newark, former Centerburg teacher, and Mrs. Grace Moody-Clark of Cleveland are guests in the Mrs. M. W. Hicks home—Centerburg Gazette.

Mr. and Mrs. T. T. Boring, prominent farming people of Franklin county, who have been visiting at the home of G. S. Boring, west of the city, and other relatives and friends in the city and vicinity, during the past week, have returned home.

Rev. Benjamin James and wife are visiting their sister, Miss Ella Evans, of Chestnut street. Rev. Mr. James is pastor of the Presbyterian church at Hanging Rock. He is a graduate of Oberlin college, and is also a graduate

THE GLASSIFIED ADS

If you want to buy, sell, rent or trade anything—if you want a partner—if you want to hire help—use Want Ads—3 lines 3 times 25 cents

WANTED.

Cook and pastry cook at Kuster's Cafe. 17d3t
Washings to do at home. Call Bell phone 908-R. 17d3t
To buy a good second hand survey. Cft. Phone 1636. 15d3t
Cook at once. Also two waiters. Apply Mrs. E. D. Johnson, Hotel Russell. 17d3t

Any as for fresh butter and eggs. We receive daily pineapples, lemons and berries. Hugh Ellis, 24 W. Church St. 5-19d3t
Everybody to try Hagberg for plumbing work. New phone 4423, shop rear 176 Hudson Ave. 3-25d3t

POSITIONS WANTED.

As bookkeeper by man of experience. Address, Bookkeeper, care Advocate. 15d3t

WANTED—MALE HELP.

A granite cutter. Purdy, Kason & Grubb, Centerburg, Ohio. 15d3t

All round machinist. Apply at Scheidler's Machine Works. 15d3t

Salesman to sell our high grade teas, coffees, baking powder and spices, direct to the consumer, no capital required, liberal commission paid, write at once for particulars. The Union Pacific Tea Co., 202 S. Fourth St., Columbus, O. Parties owning a horse preferred. 11d3t

A man of good character and ability to sell a large line of household and Veterinary Remedies, Extracts, Toilet Goods, Specialties, etc., in Licking County. Must be able to furnish suitable horse and wagon and good references. No other investment necessary. A good man can earn from \$1500 to \$2000 per year clear. Address at once, J. E. Burrier, District Representative, 1312 Pearl St., Canton, O. 7-1d3t No. 25wk3t

Two good boys for two good runs. Apply at once Union News Co., B. & O. Depot. 4-19d3t

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Dining room girl at Dillon's Lunch room, 35 South Park. 17d3t

and gold medalist of Byron W. King's School of Oratory.

Mr. Walter Pine and Miss Edith Stone spent Sunday with friends at the Rain Rocks.

L. H. Kelley, Leon Stanford, B. H. Brunner and S. F. Stater spent Sunday in Chicago, Ill.

Roy Huffman of the Logan Gas company spent Sunday with his parents in the West End.

Miss Fannie Segal of Chillicothe is a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Frad in North Fourth street.

Mr. and Mrs. George Sherwood and family of near Delaware were guests of Mr. and Mrs. David Raisin, Sunday.

Miss Lois Marple of West Main street, is spending the week with her aunt, Mrs. G. F. Richardson, south of town.

Mr. and Mrs. James Kirk of Hebron called on the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Huffman of Seventh street, Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Altmeyer left today for Bellaire, where they were called by the death of a relative, Miss Anna Gaughan.

Dr. H. H. Baker has returned from a trip to Atlantic City and New York. The Doctor attended the Elks' convention at Atlantic City.

Elder Stuckey of Marion, accompanied by Elder Shoemaker of Ashley, held services at the Sixth Street Baptist church Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. U. C. Briggs and daughter, Ottilie, have returned from a three-week's business and pleasure trip to Wooster, Canton and Akron. On their return they visited relatives and friends in Ashland and Mansfield.

Eld. J. M. Shoemaker of Ashley, and Eld. Stucky of Marion, Mrs. Louise Shacket, and Mrs. Jennie Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. James Cooksey and family of this city were guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Ramey of Mahoning street, Sunday.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

Will have car load of northern grown rye for seed in few days. Osburn & Kerr, Indiana St. Both phones. 15d3t

A palm and baby buggy at 247 Buckingham St. 15d3t

Screen doors, 50c up. Windows and wire for you. A few new ice boxes at a bargain. Keystone. 15d3t-wit

You get trunks, suit cases and bags cheaper; shoes, shirts, overalls and hosiery as cheap. Keystone. 15d3t-wit

Rugs, 9x12, \$5.00 to \$30.00; carpets, 12c to 65c; matting, 12c to 30c; and other floor coverings, if you're good, by the month. Keystone. 15d3t-wit

One two-horse wagon, one Deering mowing machine, one good cow. Burkhardt, 23rd and W. Main Sts. 15d3t

One oak dining room suite, and one Mission library table. Inquire 173 N. Fourth St. Cft. phone 3292. 11d3t

A good live profitable business. Well established. Capital required. A bargain. Address Box 7371 care Advocate. 15d3t

Fine furniture, including solid mahogany, Early English and turned oak; also pictures, carpets and bric-a-brac. Reasonable offers accepted. 235 Granville St. 12d3t

Another shipment of choice German millet for seed. Osburn & Kerr, Indiana St. Both phones. 2-17d3t

20c can peaches, 15c; 25c can apricots, 20c; 1-2 lb. Hershey's Cocoa, 19c. Just a few 5 lb. cans peaches left. Try us. Hugh Ellis, 24 W. Church St. 4-27d3t

Car of good yellow ear corn. Enquire C. S. Brown, 42 S. Second St. 1-18d3t

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

A 6-room cottage house in good condition and two lots. Enquire at 558 Seroco Ave. 17d3t

I. M. Phillips, real estate, Phone 1208, will buy, sell or exchange farms or city property. No. 14 Lansing Block, Newark, O. 17d3t

6-room modern house. Splendid location. \$2500. This is worth the money. Don't call unless interested. F. H. Keenan, Phone 3351, or call at Wyeth's Bicycle Store, 47 W. Main St. 15d3t

6-room house, Kibler Ave. Bath, gas, hardwood floors. Harry Scott 26 S. Third St. 15d3t

Fine, large, hill-top residence in Granville. Will sell on very easy terms or take some property in exchange. J. F. Moore and Son. 7-7d3t

FOR SALE—LIVE STOCK.

Bay horse, 12 years old, weight 1200 lbs., safe for women and children. Price \$75.00. Cft. phone 7251. 17d3t

Pony, runabout and harness. Cheap if sold at once. 69 Prospect St., or phone 1413. 15d3t

Eight head of shoats. J. G. Moran, R. F. D. No. 4, Newark. Franklin townships. 15d3t

Two fresh Jersey cows. Inquire W. H. Pittsford, Route No. 3, Newark, Ohio. 11d3t

OIL STOCKS.

I will pay the following prices for oil stocks as quoted below:

Goble \$10.00
Mt. Hope 20.00
Avelon 22.50
Junction City 2.00
Elder 3.00
Middletown 5.00
Ohio Central 5.00
Kenyon 5.00
Flanagan 8.00
Turkey Run 3.00
Prices subject to change. Phone or write immediately. James McCarthy, Newark, Ohio. Automobile phone 6023. 17d3t

FOR SALE—POULTRY, EGGS, ETC.

75 head chickens, full blood Plymouth Rock and Buff Cochon. Inquire 115 W. Main St. 14d3t

FOR SALE OR RENT.

Three new 5-room houses complete, bath, gas and laundry. In West End. Call and see J. H. Moser, 167 Mahoning St. Cft. phone 6031. 15d3t

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

The partnership existing between Criticos & Martin as managers of the Auditorium theatre has this day, July 17, 1911, been dissolved. Mr. N. Criticos retaining in possession.

BUCKEYE LAKE'S NEW FEATURE

The latest and most desirable improvement at Buckeye Lake is the new Launch Livery, conducted by J. F. Haynes & Son, rear of Buckeye Lake Yacht Club.

This firm has a number of launches built expressly for livery by the Mullin's Press Steel Boat Co. These boats are absolutely safe, they are non-sinkable, leak-proof, puncture-proof and practically "Fool-Proof," and any child can operate them. They are for rent by the hour, day or week. 17-19-21

OHIO ELECTRIC RAILWAY

Limited Leave Newark for Columbus, daily except Sunday, 8:00 a. m. and every two hours until 8:00 p. m. and for Zanesville at 7:58 a. m. and every three hours until 7:58 p. m.

Local Cars Leave Newark for Columbus daily at 4:20 a. m., 5:00 a. m. and hourly until 10:00 p. m., and for Zanesville, 4:20 a. m., 5:05 a. m. and hourly until 10:00 p. m.

GRANVILLE LINE. First car departs at 5:00 a. m. Cars every hour thereafter until 11:30 p. m. Last car from Granville 11:30 p. m.

Sunday—First car at 6:00 a. m.

LEGAL NOTICE.

The State of Ohio, Licking County, Probate Court:

John Wooley, Jr., Plaintiff, vs. Gertrude Wooley, Defendant.

The defendant, whose place of residence is unknown, will take notice, that the plaintiff has filed his petition in the Probate Court of Licking County, Ohio, praying for a divorce, and that the defendant be barred from all right in the real estate of the plaintiff, on the grounds of adultery and gross neglect of duty.

Said petition will be for hearing after six weeks and one day from the 24th day of June, 1911.

JOHN WOOLEY, JR., By Smythe & Smythe and S. L. James 6-26mouat His Attorneys.

The tallest and shortest people of Europe the Norwegians and the Lapps, live side by side.

R'y. Time Gard

R. & O. R. R. Leave Newark, Ohio.

Northbound Westbound

No. 7. 7:45 am No. 105. 2:50 am
No. 17. 8:10 am No. 107. 3:00 am
No. 3. 8:15 am No. 111. 3:10 am
No. 15. 8:50 am No. 103. 3:45 pm
No. 8. 9:30 am **Except Sunday.

Arrivals from the North.

No. 4. 12:25 pm
No. 16. 6:50 pm

P. C. & ST. L. RAILWAY.

Eastbound Westbound

No. 8. 8:15 am No. 25. 1:10 am
No. 10. 8:25 am No. 21. 5:50 am
No. 18. 9:55 am No. 75. 7:33 am
No. 14. 12:30 pm No. 77. 8:02 am
No. 11. 1:40 pm No. 7. 9:05 am
No. 74. 5:07 pm No. 19. 12:50 pm
No. 76. 7:00 pm No. 2. 6:09 pm
No. 20. 8:50 pm No. 13. 8:50 pm
No. 34. 9:10 pm
*Sunday only.
**Daily except Sunday.

BUCKEYE LAKE'S NEW FEATURE

The latest and most desirable improvement at Buckeye Lake is the new Launch Livery, conducted by J. F. Haynes & Son, rear of Buckeye Lake Yacht Club.

This firm has a number of launches built expressly for livery by the Mullin's Press Steel Boat Co. These boats are absolutely safe, they are non-sinkable, leak-proof, puncture-proof and practically "Fool-Proof," and any child can operate them. They are for rent by the hour, day or week. 17-19-21

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GEHENNA FIRE A FIGURE OF SPEECH

Symbolizes the Second Death.
A Total Extinction.

'WHERE THEIR WORM DIETH NOT'

Pastor Russell Leads an Exploration
Party of Toronto Bible Students in a
Critical Investigation of "Gehenna."
Stripped of Superstitious Accretions,
He Declares It "the Second Death."



PASTOR RUSSELL

Toronto, Can., July 16th.—Pastor Russell delivered three addresses here today under the auspices of the "International Bible Students Association." By request two of his addresses were more particularly to the Hebrews, on "Zionism in Prophecy." Another was specially to Bible Students, and it was reported. His text was, "Where their worm dieth not and the fire is not quenched" (Mark ix, 44). The speaker said:—

There are other and much more beautiful topics than the one I have chosen for this occasion. Nevertheless, "Handsome is that handsome does." This text has stood in the way of God's people for centuries, and still continues in the way of many of them. To such it proves the Almighty Creator to be a most unkind one, a most un-fatherly one, view the matter as we will. Some say, lovelessly and illogically, that God provided from before the foundation of the world a great gehenna of fire, torture, suffering, and that all mankind were doomed on account of father Adam's transgression, but that through Jesus' death arrangement was made by which the small number who walk in His footsteps in the "narrow way" may escape this awful eternity.

Others say, not so; God is love, and these unquenchable fires and immortal worms are matters of necessity which His love cannot overcome, because, by some slip of unwisdom in the beginning, or by some lack of power since, the Almighty is unable to do better than to save the mere handful and to allow the great mass of mankind to suffer endless torture in the fire that never shall be quenched, and where the worm will never die.

The Great Teacher Misunderstood.
These words from the lips of our Master, the Great Teacher, have been grievously misunderstood. The teaching of our Protestant childhood was to the effect that only the saintly elect would go to heaven and that others would not only lose heaven, but gain an eternal life in torment. Thus our text was understood to portray what practically the whole world of mankind would be compelled to endure.

This hell was pictured to our childhood minds from outside the Bible as heated to a white heat. If we expressed wonder or surprise that any creature could endure such conditions so long the answer was that God would exercise His omnipotent power to make us fire-proof and pain-sensitive. Some theologians of the Thomas & Kempis school of thought went so far as to picture the poor creatures in their sufferings and to show that the heat would form a kind of an asbestos covering which would shield them from a measure of its intensity. But those deluded theologians proceeded to explain that these outer coverings would crack and shell off every little while, leaving the poor victim freshly tender that his suffering might be the more intense.

Of course, these theologians of the past had their difficulty in dealing with the worms. They could imagine devils who would oversee the torture as being made immune to pain by the chief torturer, the Almighty God. But just how to imagine the worms getting along in so great a heat and how they would in any wise increase the torture of the poor sufferers was to many a perplexity. But patient thoughtfulness along these cruel and devilish lines enabled some to formulate the theory that the worms would be fiery ones, living in fire, delighting in fire—worms that would bore through the incrustations and add still further to the horrible sufferings of the world of mankind.

Was This What Jesus Meant?
Did the Great Teacher intend that such conclusions should be drawn from His language? And did He stop short of the description from reasons of sympathy or modesty or shame? Is this the general teaching of God's Word or has a great and terrible mistake been made? And have we mistaken a figure of speech and treated it as literal? We erred. We misunderstood. The Great Teacher who rebuked His disciples, James and John, when they desired to call fire from heaven upon the City of Samaria, because the people thereof refused to sell them food for the Master—the sympathetic One who said to them, "Ye know not what manner of spirit ye are of: the Son of man came not to destroy men's lives, but to save them"—could that Son of man in any wise intend to tell us that our great Heavenly Father had less of the spirit of love and righteousness than the two impetuous disciples? Did He mean to intimate that while

the disciples might impetuously have been willing to destroy the earthly life of the Samaritans, the Heavenly Father, of still more demoniacal disposition, would treat practically all mankind ten million times worse than that and use Divine Power to all eternity to perpetuate the sufferings of His earthly creatures, which His own Word declares were born in sin, shapen in iniquity, in sin did their mothers conceive them—earthly creatures, too, whose environment was unfavorable and whose Adversary, the Devil, God neither destroyed nor bound?

"Gehinnom"—"Gehenna"—Hell.

As we have heretofore seen, the only Hebrew word translated hell, from Genesis to Malachi, is *sheol*, which is indiscriminately translated *grave*, *pit* and *hell* in our Common Version of the English Bible—the greater number of times *grave*—its proper translation. Its Greek equivalent in the New Testament, we have seen, is *hades*, which likewise is indiscriminately translated *grave* and *hell*, but should always be rendered *grave*. We repeat again that no scholar in the world will claim that there is the slightest thought of life or suffering or joy connected with these words.

The Scriptures distinctly declare that "there is neither wisdom, nor device, nor knowledge in *sheol*"—to which all, both good and bad, go at death, and where they remain until the resurrection. In the New Testament the word *tartarus* occurs once only and is mis-translated *hell*, whereas it should be rendered *our earth's atmosphere*. It has no reference to humanity in any way, but to the fallen angels. The Apostle says that as a punishment "God cast them down to *tartarus*" and they are "reserved in chains of darkness until the judgment of the great Day."

But today we will examine the fourth and last word translated *hell* in our common English Bible. This word in the Greek is *gehenna*. It occurs but twelve times, as follows: Matthew v, 22, 29, 30; x, 28; xviii, 9; xxiii, 15, 33; Mark ix, 43, 45, 47; Luke xii, 5; James iii, 6. One of the occurrences is in connection with our text today. The question is, To what does this word *gehenna* refer? Is it a name for Purgatory? Or a name for a still worse place of unending torture, as our Protestant creeds declare? We answer, No. It is a figure of speech used to symbolize the Second Death—the death from which there will be no resurrection, no resuscitation—the everlasting destruction mentioned by St. Paul, and of which St. Peter says that they which experience it perish like the brute beast (I Thessalonians i, 9; I Peter ii, 12). This is very plainly stated in Revelation xx, 14, where of this "lake of fire" it is declared, "this is the Second Death."

The Valley of Hinnom—Tophet.

The Greek word *gehenna* is the synonym for the Hebrew word *Gehinnom*, which means "The valley of Hinnom." This valley is repeatedly mentioned in the Bible. It was owned by a family named Hinnom. The first reference to it is in Joshua xv, 8. Looking at any Bible map of the city of Jerusalem, the valley will be seen to the southwest of the city wall. At a time when the Israelites became sadly involved in idolatry, this valley was used as a sacred place. An image of the heathen god, Moloch, made of brass, and hollow, was erected. It was so constructed that the chair, which was a part of the image, constituted a furnace fired from the rear, and the head of the image was the top of a flue.

The image held out its arms as though to receive something and, heated red hot by the fire, was a receptacle in which deluded Israelites placed their children as sacrifices, while trumpets were blown, drums beaten and the people shouted, stifling the cries of the tortured infants (II Kings xxiii, 10). When the good King Josiah came to the throne all this idolatry was abolished and the proper worship of God in the temple was resumed. Then, lest the people should ever again resort to such atrocious customs, the valley was desecrated. It became a valley of abomination. It was used as a dumping place for the filth of Jerusalem. Dead dogs and dead cats were thrown there, and it is claimed that some of the vile criminals, after execution, were thrown therein instead of being given burial—to typically illustrate that there is no future life for such obnoxious beings—that they will be refuse.

The valley of Hinnom is now filled up and an orchard grows there; but originally it was quite deep. The carcasses of animals were thrown there intended for destruction, the worms feeding upon them. No one sought to hinder the worms from making a complete destruction. In the bottom of the valley fires were kindled for the consumption of the waste debris, and brimstone was added that the fumes of it might destroy any germs of disease. No one thought of quenching that fire; it was one that was desired. This was the *gehenna* of our Lord's day. He uses it in a figurative or pictorial sense as illustrating the Second Death, which will be the portion of all wilful sinners. He used it also symbolically, in connection with other symbols, in the book of Revelation, where as already seen He explains it to mean the Second Death.

The worms of that valley were no more immortal than any other worms or maggots and the fires enkindled there are not burning now. This expression, "Where their worm dieth not and the fire is not quenched," merely signifies that the destruction of the class represented would be complete, that nothing would interfere to save them from destruction. Adam's death will be destroyed, as the Scriptures declare. Christ died that He might have the rightful authority to destroy Adam's

death and uplift all of Adam's race who will accept His favor back to all that was lost in Adam, and redeemed at Calvary. But the Second Death is a friend to God and to all who love righteousness, since it will utterly and forever destroy such as have love or sympathy for sin and refuse to be obedient to the Divine will after full enlightenment.

The Antitypical "Gehenna."

As the earthly Jerusalem was a figure of the Jerusalem from above, the heavenly Jerusalem, the Kingdom of God that is to be established in all the earth, so *gehenna* and its "fire" and "worms" prefigured the destruction of the Second Death upon every wilful sinner, during or shortly after the termination of Christ's Mediatorial Kingdom and reign and the delivery of the Kingdom back to God, with righteousness fully established.

As the New Jerusalem will not be a literal city, with literal streets of gold and gates of pearls and walls of jewels, neither the valley of Hinnom nor the lake of fire outside the city of Jerusalem will be literal—both are symbolical. The one represents harmony with God, the Divine blessing and everlasting life; the other represents separation from God, everlasting destruction, the Second Death.

Fire is never used as a symbol of preservation, far from it. It is always a symbol of destruction. The addition of brimstone intensifies the figure, because burning brimstone is one of the most deadly influences known in the world. It is not only deadly to humanity and the larger animals but also to insects and microbes and everything that has life.

An Old Testament Reference.

This same lesson of the destruction of wilful transgressors, as represented in the destructiveness of the valley of Hinnom (*Gehenna*), is furnished by the Prophet Isaiah (xvi, 22-24). A familiar sight in Isaiah's day was the literal valley of Hinnom, used as a figure by the Holy Spirit speaking through him, pointing to the antitype and telling of the New Heavens and New Earth—the new religious and secular organizations of mankind which will be accomplished by Messiah's reign—and that then evil doers shall not escape but shall be completely, utterly destroyed. "They shall go forth and look upon the carcasses of the men who have transgressed against Me, for their worm shall not die, neither shall their fire be quenched; and they shall be an abhorrence unto all flesh." Nothing is said about looking at living beings suffering torture, nor is this the thought. God never approved of torture, but always condemned it. A carcass is a dead body.

How glad we should be to realize that God's great Plan will not include a great torture chamber containing countless myriads of His creatures but, as the Scriptures declare, "Every creature in heaven and in earth and under the earth will be heard saying, Praise and glory and honor and dominion and might be unto Him that sitteth upon the throne and unto the Lamb forever."

Let Honesty and Truth Prevail.

Having demonstrated that neither the Bible nor reason offers the slightest support to the doctrine that eternal torment is the penalty for sin, we note the fact that the various church creeds, and confessions, and hymn-books, and theological treatises, are its only supports; and that under the increasing light of our day, and the consequent emancipation of reason, belief in this horrible, fendish doctrine of the Dark Ages is fast dying out. But alas! this is not because Christian people generally are zealous for the truth of God's Word and for His character, and willing to destroy their grim creed-idols. Ah no! they still bow before their admitted falsities; they still pledge themselves to their defense, and spend time and money for their support, though at heart ashamed of them, and privately denying them.

The general influence of all this is to cause the honest-hearted of the world to despise Christianity and the Bible; and to make hypocrites and semi-infidels of nominal Christians. Because the nominal church clings to this old blasphemy, and falsely presents its own error as the teaching of the Bible, the Word of God, though still nominally revered, is being practically repudiated. Thus the Bible, the great anchor of truth and liberty, is being cut loose from by the very ones who, if not deceived regarding its teachings, would be held and blessed by it.

The general effect, not far distant, will be, first open infidelity, then atheism. For much, very much of this, lukewarm Christians, both in pulpits and pews, who know better, are responsible. Many such are willing to compromise the truth, to slander God's character, and to stultify and deceive themselves, for the sake of peace, or ease, or present earthly advantage. And any minister, who, by uttering a word for an unpopular truth, will risk the loss of his stipend and his reputation for being "established" in the bog of error, is considered a bold man, even though he ignominiously withhold his name from his published protests.

If professed Christians would be honest with themselves and true to God, they would soon learn that "their fear toward God is taught by the precepts of men" (Isaiah xxix, 13). If all would decide to let God be true, though it should prove every man a liar (Romans iii, 4), and show all human creeds to be imperfect and misleading, there would be a great credit-smashing work done very shortly. Then the Bible would be studied and appreciated as never before; and its testimony that the wages of sin is death (extinction), would be recognized as a "just recompense of reward."

A WAR SCENE FIFTY YEARS AGO

(Holmes Co. Farmer.)

From a file of the Farmer of 1861, we notice that Andrew J. Lowther was the first soldier from Holmes county to be killed in the late civil war. He was a member of Co. G, 16th regiment, which was organized at Millersburg. His death occurred on July 16, 1861, just fifty years ago Sunday. In a letter sent to this paper by the late Col. M. B. De Silva, enclosing resolutions passed by the company, we find the following:

"After the battle of Carrick's Ford, on Cheat river, Tuesday, July 16, 'as the men who remained behind in charge of the captured wagons came near Harper's Mill, five shots were fired at them, three balls taking effect on the person of Capt. Jones of the 6th Indiana, who was mortally wounded, and one ball very near the head of William Koch, and the fifth penetrating the neck of Andrew J. Lowther, killing him instantly. His remains were taken charge of by his comrades and conveyed back to Camp Beellington at Laurel Hill, and were interred on Wednesday morning with the honors of war. He was 24 years old."

The foregoing appears in the Holmes County Farmer of the 13th inst. Mr. William H. Koch, above mentioned, is now a resident of Hebron, this county. "Jack" Lowther, as he was called, was a famous character locally of that period, and his death created considerable comment. When shot, he was sitting beside Mr. Koch, in a wagon loaded with army supplies, and fell over in the latter's lap, saturating his clothes with blood. Koch never forgot the sensation the affair created.

NO REHEARING ON SCHOOL BOOK PRICES IN OHIO

Columbus, July 17.—The school book companies that are protesting against the action of the state school commission in reducing the price of text books to 60 per cent. of the regular list, will not be granted a rehearing.

Governor Harmon has stated that as far as he is concerned the matter is a closed incident, and Secretary of State Graves has on more than one occasion made it clear that he will not agree to rescind the action of the commission.

Although State School Commissioner Frank W. Miller, who took office last Monday, has not announced his views on the subject, it is known that he was very much in favor of the uniform textbook law, which was defeated in the recent legislative session in consequence of the activity of the book trust, and it is a sure guess that he will not be in favor of the commission undoing its work.

These three officials compose the state school book commission. Just before his retirement from office, State School Commissioner John W. Zeller issued a statement severely criticizing the commission for reducing the price on the books, and declaring that this was against the interests of the schools.

TO PREVENT REDUCTION PRICE OF SCHOOL BOOKS

Columbus, July 17.—Information is received at the State School Commissioner's office of a plan of some publishing firms to beat the order requiring school books to be sold in Ohio at 40 per cent off the present list price.

The plan, according to the information received, is to issue a special edition of text books for Ohio, then raise the list price to such a figure that when the 40 per cent is deducted the selling price will be no lower than it has been in the past.

Assistant Secretary of State J. H. Seerest said that if this plan is attempted the commission will stop the companies from selling their products in the state.

PREPARING FOR CONVENTION OF COLORED KNIGHTS

The grand lodge of the Colored Knights of Pythias of Ohio will be in session in this city on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, and the colored citizens and others are making arrangements to give the delegates a most cordial welcome. Aside from the interest in the convention itself Newark is a city fitting in its selection for such a gathering. It is expected that there will be several hundred delegates in attendance, besides a large number of friends who will accompany them.

Thursday will be the big day, as it is on this day that the parade will be held. Companies A and C, U. R. K. P., of Columbus, are working up a big excursion to be run to Newark Thursday. The two companies will be accompanied by the Ninth Battalion Band. A committee consisting of Captain W. H. Woods, F. D. Lowery, First Lieutenant R. R. Gray and W. A. Brooks and Second Lieutenant Charles Haddock and J. H. Taylor are now busily engaged in providing for the big crowd that will come to Newark from Columbus and Delaware.

This evening a reception to the grand lodge officers and delegates will be given by the ladies of Licking Court in A. I. U. hall, where a most interesting program will be carried out.

ried out. Mayor John M. Ankele will deliver the address of welcome to the visitors, which will be responded to by Sir Edward L. Gilliam, grand chancellor of Ohio. This will be followed by a solo by Miss Ida May Ransom. Address of welcome on behalf of Licking Lodge, No. 62, K. of P., by Sir George Weaver. Response, Joseph L. Jones, Cincinnati, supreme vice chancellor of the world. Solo, Mrs. Ora Weaver Guy. Welcome address on behalf of Pride of Licking Court No. 52, Mrs. Robert G. Anderson. Response, Mrs. Walker of Cadiz. Solo, Sam G. Weaver, Master of ceremonies, Charles Scott of Lima.

PURCHASED TWO FLOCKS OF FINE BUILDING LOTS

Clementine Roche, one of the heirs of the late Joseph Rider of this city, has purchased from Judge J. M. Swartz and Edward W. Crayton, executors of the estate of Joseph W. Rider, two blocks in the Rider addition in Columbus. The price paid was \$22,968. The tract is bounded by Mound, Central Charles and Roche avenues and streets, and consists of 105 building lots.

OUR 5 PER CENT

Certificates of deposit are the safest and most desirable investments. (4.) Ready money. You can have your money at any time. Notice to withdraw can be but never has been required by our company. To get money on mortgage owned by yourself might be almost impossible if you should need it quickly. Not so with our certificates. Assets \$4,800,000. The Buckeye State Building & Loan Company, Rankin Building, 22 West Gay street, Columbus, O.

IRISH TUBERS FOR LICKING RESIDENTS

Assessors report 1375 acres of Irish potatoes planted in Licking county during 1910, and a crop of 115,835 bushels produced therefrom. In 1911, there were 938 acres (estimated) planted. The planting and production from each township follow, together with the number of acres planted for crop of 1911:

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----|-------|-----|
| Bennington | 29 | 2955 | 31 |
| Bowling Green, (not reported) | | | |
| Burlington | 61 | 5210 | 52 |
| Eden | 27 | 2102 | 27 |
| Etina | 49 | 4016 | 46 |
| Fallsburg | 6 | 625 | 4 |
| Franklin | 17 | 1505 | 9 |
| Granville | 63 | 5360 | 15 |
| Itanover | 39 | 3025 | 20 |
| Harrison | 25 | 2425 | 12 |
| Hartford | 12 | 886 | 6 |
| Hopewell | 29 | 1646 | 6 |
| Jersey | 65 | 5890 | 56 |
| Liberty | 2 | 150 | 1 |
| Licking | 28 | 2345 | 25 |
| Lima, (East) (not reported) | | | |
| Lima, (West) | 35 | 2869 | 32 |
| Madison | 200 | 19780 | 145 |
| Mary Ann | 88 | 8125 | 49 |
| McKean | 46 | 3180 | 24 |
| Monroe | 65 | 6225 | 49 |
| Newark | 129 | 12380 | 109 |
| Newtown | 145 | 14707 | 93 |
| Perry | 30 | 2859 | 23 |
| St. Albans | 35 | 2025 | 26 |
| Union, (North) | 22 | 3357 | 26 |
| Union, (South) | 66 | 5355 | 37 |
| Washington | 42 | 3685 | 12 |

A GREAT LAKES HONEYMOON

The D. & C. Lake Lines Offer the Popular Trip for Mr. and Mrs. Newlywed.

A wedding trip which is appropriate, enjoyable and gives the desired seclusion at the least possible cost is via the D. & C. lines between Detroit, Buffalo and Niagara Falls and Cleveland, Detroit and Mackinac. The steamers are elegantly furnished and staterooms or parlors can be reserved in advance. Send two cent stamp for illustrated pamphlet. Address D. & C. Navigation Co., Passenger Department, Detroit, Mich.

No man talks so much about other people that he hasn't a few words left with which to sing his own praise.

YOUR VACATION WANTS.

Now comes the vacation season—the time when the call of the country, the woods, the sea-shore and the mountains is brought home to every household. Consider how the Wants can help you to solve your vacation problems. The Wants will rent your house or apartment ready furnished for you while you are away. The Wants will locate for you a place where you may secure room and board during your vacation. The Wants will bring to you information regarding the various suburban property that may be leased during the heated season. The Wants will bring to you for your consideration much information that will aid you in the enjoyment of your vacation at minimum expense. The news of the Want Columns is always seasonable—right up-to-date—new every day.

BIG INCREASE IS EXPECTED AT OLD DENISON

Students Are Engaging Rooms in Advance for Coming Semester.
News of Granville.

Granville, July 17.—The indications are that the coming semester of Denison University will witness a large increase in the attendance of students. It is said that there never was a time in the history of Denison University when there were so many rooms engaged by prospective students in advance of the opening of the college as at the present time. It is said that the capacity of the Shepherdson College dormitories are already overtaxed and that rooms outside have been fitted up for the use of students. This state of affairs is one of the many indications of the very prosperous condition of this old and successful institution of learning. Its greatly increased attendance of students, its new buildings, its enlarged endowment and increase in the faculty all show that Denison University is coming to the front rank to which it is entitled as the only Baptist college in Ohio. Dr. E. W. Hunt, the president, has more than realized his highest expectations. Backed by a splendid faculty and a fine board of trustees and the good will of everybody, Denison is doing good work and is reaching out in all directions for a still greater influence in the future.

Dr. Rose, secretary of the Ohio Baptist Convention, whose headquarters are in Granville, has been a very busy man during the past week. He and his assistants have been getting things in readiness for the Baptist Assembly, to be held at Summerland Beach. The Baptist Assembly has become widely known as Ohio's great Chautauqua. This year the Ohio Baptist Convention will dedicate its new assembly grounds at Summerland Beach, on July 20, the opening evening. The services of dedication will be given over to addresses by Dr. H. F. Stillwell and Rev. C. S. Brown, interspersed with orchestral and vocal music. The meeting will continue for ten days and hundreds of families will enjoy life in tents during this period of pleasure and profit. Summerland Beach Baptist Assembly is a religious gathering, but realizing the great value of lectures strong lyric attractions will be offered. Bible work will be given preference and a number of classes will be organized for study. Plan to attend the assembly, and you will better enjoy the good lectures and entertainments that the leading lyceum people will present during the big Buckeye Lake Chautauqua, which will be the crowning event of the season at Summerland Beach. The Chautauqua opens August 3 and will continue until August 14.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bell of Newark are spending a few days with relatives in Granville.

Miss Coral Leslie of Coshocton is visiting Mrs. E. R. McCollum and Mrs. Harry Pack for a few days.

Mrs. George Lowe and children have returned from a visit with friends at Ironton and Portsmouth.

Mrs. George Lowe and children have returned from a visit with friends at Ironton and Portsmouth.

Prof. Charles L. Lake of Hamilton is spending his vacation in Granville.

Miss Edith Dudley of Cincinnati, has been visiting her mother, Mrs. A. S. Dudley, who is making her home with Mrs. George E. Jones on Elm street.

New cement walks have been placed around the residence of Postmaster L. A. Austin, corner of Prospect and Elm streets, by Contractor W. A. Rusler.

Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Williams and little daughter, Miss Edith, of Mansfield, who have been visiting here for a few days, have returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Chrysler and Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Wright, who took in the Eldridge and Higgins Grocery Company excursion, returned Saturday. In the trip they took in a most delightful trip by boat to Buffalo, Niagara Falls and up the St. Lawrence river. These outings are given to customers who have purchased a certain amount of merchandise from them.

Dr. A. S. Carman and family are at Northport, Mich., enjoying their summer vacation.

B. O. Chessire and family are enjoying an outing at Summerland Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Hillman and little son Frederick of Cleveland, who have been visiting here for a few days, left Monday for Columbus, where they will make a short visit before returning home.

It is expected that the work of rebuilding the tracks of the Ohio Electric railway through Granville will be completed by the middle of the week.

The pipe for the new well to be drilled by the board of public affairs for the water works plant has arrived and the work of drilling will soon be commenced.

UTICA DEMOCRATS.

There will be a meeting of the Democrats of Utica on Friday evening, July 21, for the purpose of nominating a Democratic ticket. All Democrats are urged to turn out. R. J. EDMAN, Democratic Committeeman.

CHANGE IN WOMAN'S LIFE

Made Safe by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.



Granville, Vt.—"I was passing through the Change of Life and suffered from nervousness and other annoying symptoms, and I can truly say that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has proved worth mountains of gold to me, as it restored my health and strength. I never forget to tell my friends what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me during this trying period. Complete restoration to health means so much to me that for the sake of other suffering women I am willing to make my trouble public so you may publish this letter."—Mrs. CHAS. BARCLAY, R.F.D., Granville, Vt.

No other medicine for woman's ills has received such wide-spread and unqualified endorsement. No other medicine we know of has such a record of cures as has Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

For more than 30 years it has been curing women's ills such as inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains and nervous prostration, and it is unequalled for carrying women safely through the period of change of life.

Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., invites all sick women to write her for advice. Her advice is free, and always helpful.

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Dentist.
Trust Building—Fifth Floor,
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Telephones—Office 3121—Residence
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Stoneware

6c Per Gal.

At C. E. Dillon

Grocery and Variety Store.

The Griggs Store

YOUR VACATION TIME

Don't go away without putting MANOLINE in your grip. It will save YOU lots of worry and annoyance, relieves sunburn, the sting of mosquito bites, and has so many uses that if YOU have not been using it, YOU will wonder how YOU ever managed to get along without MANOLINE. Helps skin ills, LET IT HELP YOU.

Absolutely as represented. Money back if YOU think it otherwise. 300 drops in a tube, costs 25c instead of One or Two Dollars. GET IT TODAY.

THE ARCADE DRUG STORE

W. A. Erman & Son
Where you get what you want.
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FRUIT TREES

200,000 Apple 100,000 Peach
All kinds of trees and plants
Free Catalogue. Freight Prepaid.
Prices Reasonable. Satisfaction Guaranteed.
Commission Paid Promptly.
MITCHELL'S AT NEWARK, N. J.

SALT

That Don't Get Hard
\$1.25 Per Barrel
At Dillon's
Grocery and Variety Store
35 South Park

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup
Has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEething, with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES the inflamed GUMS, ALLAYS ALL PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Guaranteed under the Food and Drug Act, June 30th, 1906. No. 100,000. AN OLD AND WELL TRIED REMEDY.

JOHN M. SWARTZ,
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Practices in all courts. Will attend promptly to the business entrusted to him. Special Attention given to collections, administrations of estates, accounts of administrators, executors, guardians and trustees, carefully stated and attended to. Special facilities for obtaining patents in all countries. Office Over Franklin National Bank.

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Notary Public, Real Estate and Insurance.

Office No. 714 West Side Square, over Sample Shoe Store.
Deeds and Mortgages written. All business entrusted to me will be promptly and carefully attended to.

YOU NEED A CHECKING ACCOUNT WHY

- Teaches business system.
- Guards against loss.
- Prevents payment of same bill twice.
- Keeps records.
- Good receipt in cancelled check.
- Establishes credit.
- Easy way to transfer money.
- Costs nothing — we furnish books, etc.
- Try it.

Licking County
Bank and Trust Co.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES WEST VICTOR IN THE FARE CASE

Court Decides That Two-Cent Law Does Not Apply to These Companies.

Pittsburg, July 17. The Pennsylvania company, operating the lines west, and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad company, are now free to charge a higher rate than 2 cents a mile for passenger traffic. Common Pleas Court No. 2 has perpetually restrained the county commissioners from endeavoring to enforce the provisions of the 2-cent rate law of 1907.

Soon after the passage of the law the Pennsylvania Railroad company entered a suit to restrain the Philadelphia commissioners from enforcing the act. This case was carried to the Supreme court and the law declared unconstitutional. Since then the railroads all over the state have secured decrees excluding them from the operation of the act. The Pennsylvania company and the Panhandle railroad were about the last railroads to apply to the courts, entering their suit at the April term. The county did not contest the cases and will not appeal, as the original Supreme court decision covers the ground. The decree of Common Pleas Court No. 2 follows:

First. That the act of the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, approved the 5th day of April, A. D. 1907, entitled, "An act to regulate the maximum rate and minimum rate to be charged for the transportation of passengers by railroad companies and prescribing the penalties for violation thereof," so changes the franchises which the plaintiff corporation possessed under its charter obtained from the Commonwealth, as to render the plaintiff's lines, as now operated and as operated at the time of the passage of said act, so much less remunerative as to do injustice to the stockholders thereof, and that the said act is contrary to the constitution of the state of Pennsylvania and the constitution of the United States, and is unconstitutional and void.

Second. That the defendant, and county of Allegheny, its officers, and agents and employees be and are hereby perpetually enjoined and restrained from demanding of the plaintiff payment of, or bringing any suit or suits against it for the recovery of any penalty or penalties imposed by said act in the event that the said plaintiff shall not at any time in the future comply with the requirements thereof.

Third. That the costs in this case be paid by the defendant.

COL. J. L. WYLY OF GRANVILLE "VISITED" BY VETS

Another of those enjoyable festivities was pulled off by the comrades of the U. V. L. Camp 31 at the residence of Col. J. L. Wyly, one mile north of Granville, it being the seventy-first anniversary of Comrade Wyly's birth. A squad of about thirty of the Old Comrades at about 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon, under command of Captain T. R. Smith, made a charge on the Colonel's entrenchments. The Colonel not having any notice of the attack, gracefully surrendered without the firing of a gun, and after surrendering, generously served his assailants with a fine repast, which was hugely enjoyed by the old boys in blue, after their long and wearisome march.

Another pleasant event of the occasion was after supper, when Captain Smith with a few brief and well chosen words on behalf of the members of the U. V. L., presented Col. Wyly with a beautiful gold-headed black ebony cane, after which the comrades were royally entertained with music, an address by Rev. Mr. Ramsey of Granville, and a couple of songs by T. A. Jones.

At about 7.30 or 8 o'clock, through the rain, all were escorted in closed carriages to the interurban station by Colonel Wyly and his neighbors, everyone glad that he had been there, and wishing the Colonel many more happy birthday anniversaries.

Among those present from Newark were Captain T. R. Smith, Doc Darling, J. R. Jennings, John Hiser, L. R. Pfeiffer, B. S. Marshall, George A. Ball, Fred Leiser, S. S. Wagoner, Geo. W. Hugg, Joseph Avery, John Ryan, Dick Conley, George F. Wells, James Pomeroy, M. Weller, E. M. Barrett, C. H. Loughbridge, Mose Goodrich, J. G. Frederick, T. A. Jones, and many others from Granville and vicinity.

CARD OF THANKS.

We wish to thank our friends and neighbors for their kindness and sympathy during the sickness and death of our beloved husband and father, Clement Frymote, Mrs. Clement Frymote and Family.



Second Week of The Manufacturers' Surplus Sale

A week of wonderful bargain giving ended, a week of yet more wonderful bargain giving just starting. Ready for another week of enthusiastic trading with replenished she refilled tables.

Thousands of yards of Wash Goods and White Goods, Mill Ends and Surplus Stocks. Worth up to 35c Yard for 15c Yard.

Included in this immense lot are the aristocratic mercerized fabrics, such as are used for fine dresses and waists, Poplins, Rajah Cloth, Crash Suiting, Swisses, Batistes, Flemish Suiting, Princess Batistes with borders, all new colors and shades, 25c, 29c and 35c fabrics. Surplus Sale Price, yard 15c

2000 Yards Fine 15c Zephyr Ginghams at 10c Yard.

Plaids, checks, stripes and novelty patterns, all bright, fresh, new goods, 32 inches wide in 10 to 20 yard lengths, will cut them to suit purchaser. Surplus Sale Price, yard 10c

Fine Imported Linen Suitings, Worth 85c Yard for 39c.

46 inches wide dress linens in all the new fashionable colors, including Nile, myrtle, tan, mulberry, King's blue and natural, this is one of the most fashionable materials of the season, suitable for skirts, entire suits also very desirable for children's suits and ladies' motor coat, worth 85c yard. Surplus Sale Price, yard 39c

Wash Goods Worth 18c Yard for 10c Yard.

Swisses, batistes in white with small figures and flowers, Flemish suiting in plain colors, dimities, figured madras, motor suitings and many other seasonal materials, all colors are included and hundreds of yards are involved, values are 15c and 18c yard—Surplus Sale Price 10c yard.

10,000 Yards of Fine St. Gall Embroideries at about HALF PRICE.

Such a splendid array of embroideries from one of the largest manufacturers in St. Gall, Switzerland. He wanted to clean out all the one piece lots so was willing to let his New York representative sell them to us at a very low price.

There are 10,000 yards in all and you will choose wisely if you buy while picking is good. Included are Swiss, nainsook and cambrie embroideries, bands, insertions and edges, corset cover embroideries and flouncings from 18 to 45 inches wide, all of these have been placed in lots for convenient choosing.

Up to 20c Embroideries at 10c Yard.

One of the largest ranges of patterns we have ever had at this price, no end to pretty patterns in open work and blind effects, small and large designs, values up to 20c yard, and all in this Surplus Sale at yd. 10c

50c Embroideries at 29c yard.

In this large collection you will find nainsook and cambrie embroideries, flouncings from 18 to 27 inches wide, all well worked in large and small designs, worth up to 50c yard, for yard 29c

85c Embroideries at 49c yard.

Another lot of embroideries in pretty, neat designs. In this lot are 27 and 45 inch flouncings and some Venice effects, others with large, bold designs and small patterns, values up to 85c yard, all are well worked on fine Swisses and nainsook. Surplus Sale Price, yard 49c

A Great Saving on Carpets and Rugs During This Manufacturers Surplus Sale

This event is precipitated by the purchase of enormous quantities of Rugs and Carpets by our representative who has just returned from the Eastern manufacturing centers, for this reason we have assembled all the to be dropped patterns, odd lots, remnants and broken lines. Many are just as good as though there were hundreds of them instead of one or two of a pattern, and many are eminently suited for summer homes and cottages. The prices will interest everybody who knows the value of a dollar.

200 Smyrna Rugs, size 30x60, for each 83c | 85c Best All Wool Ingrain Carpeting, for yard 57 1-2c
\$13.50 Room Size Brussels Rugs, for \$7.85 | \$2.50 Axminster Rugs, size 27x60, for \$1.38
\$1.50 Inlaid Linoleum, yard 89c

Dress Goods Remnants---Half Price

Serges, Henriettas, Panamas, Voiles, Broadcloth, Mohair, Checks, Plaids, Stripes, Mixtures — HALF PRICE.

Silk Remnants---Half Price

Crepe de Chine, Foulard Silk, Fancy Pongee, Cheek Silk, Black Silk, Plaid Silk, Persian Silk, Satins, Velvets — HALF PRICE.

All Remnants at Half Price.

Thousands of desirable Wash Goods, Remnants, among the very best bargains of the sale—Calico, Percales, White Goods, Ginghams, Muslin, Sheetting, Ticking, Toweling, Table Linen—HALF PRICE.

Meyer & Lindorf
NEWARK, OHIO.

Mill Ends and Surplus Stock of Linens and Domestic Greatly Underpriced

15c Pillow Cases, each 10c
15c Turkish Towels, each 10c
10c Crash Toweling, yard 8c
12 1-2c and 15c Silkoline, yard 10c
35c Bleached Table Damask, yard 25c
5c Bleached Toweling, yard 3 1-2c
One lot Standard Calico, yard 4 1-2c
75c Table Damask, yard 50c
7c Winchester Apron Ginghams, yard 5c
72x90 Bleached Sheets, each 39c

JOHN ROBINSON'S SHOWS WILL ARRIVE IN NEWARK SUNDAY MORNING IN SPECIAL TRAINS

The third advertising car of the John Robinson circus is in town today with a force of fifteen men who are busy posting the flaming lithographs on the railroads for a wide radius. The car is a renovated Pullman, and the accommodations provided for the men are said to be the best on the road.

The circus will roll into town next Sunday morning, and after the three trains have been unloaded, and the equipment transported to the show ground the menagerie inhabitants will be given their weekly bath. Interest in the morning always centers in this operation, and the show grounds are invariably thronged with sightseers who are able to obtain a glimpse of life "behind the scenes" that is not available on the other days of the week.

The herds of elephants will be given their weekly bath at a neighboring water plug, while the yak will be treated to a massage and its silken hair dressed with as much care as though animal were a human being. The monkeys excite the most enthusiasm and interest, for to give a Simian a bath the attendant is nearly always forced to chain the animal to a pole, for the monkey, like a tramp and flannel, shrinks from washing.

The beasts that form the trained wild animal exhibit receive their weekly wash from a hose that is inserted between the bars of their dens, and the king of beasts and his mate, too, are treated to their toilet just the same as are all the other inhabitants of the zoo.

Only the necessary tents will be erected Sunday to accommodate animals and employees. The bulk of the work will be accomplished early Monday morning, and nearly all of Sunday will be given over to the circus folk as a holiday with leisure time to entertain those who are attracted to the

ground. Many of the performers will attend Sunday evening services at the various churches throughout town, and the same orderly conduct that has characterized the John Robinson circus will be in evidence.

Of course Monday will begin with the street parade. An imaginary line divides the procession into three sections, one devoted to the circus and managerie features with riders, clowns, floats, tableau wagons, horses, trained ponies, elephants and camels, the second to the wild west with the Indians, Cossacks, cowboys, cowgirls and the United States soldiers, while the third is given to the trained wild animal exhibit.

A series of free attractions follow at the show grounds, and the doors are open an hour before each performance to allow an inspection of the managerie and zoo.

Mons. Togos, who turns a somersault on the tight wire, Warren Travis, who allows two autos to pass over his body; "The Dive of Death" in which an intrepid young woman dives twenty feet from the dome of the tent to a chute, landing on the runway on her bare chest and sliding to terra firma, accomplishing a double somersault on the way; the John Robinson acting elephants including the monster that actually plays a piano, and the trained horses that go through their act without the presence of a trainer are a few of the new circus features this year.

The Wild West is a show in itself, and the trained wild animal exhibit is given in a steel arena in full view of every spectator.

The state newspapers declare the performance the best offered by any show of the massive size of the John Robinson circus on the road, and the aggregate will be the largest that Newark has had in a number of years.

The Pullman company has doubled its dividends and capitalization in the last 11 years.

COOKEY'S AUTO CATCHES FIRE AT GRANVILLE

"Mayor" Cookey Jones is congratulating himself today on the fact that he still has his \$2,000 forty-horse power automobile. The Mayor had run it to Granville and had taken it to the barn where it was being cleaned under the supervision of Mr. Fulton Van Voorhis. While engaged in the work the machine suddenly took fire, having become overheated, and Mr. Van Voorhis and others fought the flames for fully half an hour before they succeeded in extinguishing them. The Mayor says that a \$2,000 insurance policy on the machine expired at noon Sunday, while the fire occurred in the morning about 8 o'clock. Mr. Jones is very thankful that the machine did not explode and injure the members of his family and burn considerable property in Granville. As it was the flames shot up into the hay mow and had the flames had time to get a good start with no water in Granville, the probability is that there would have been a first class fire. It is thought that the damage to the machine will amount to between \$100 to \$150.

Commerical Accounts

We receive the accounts of firms, corporations and individuals. We extend to these depositors every accommodation within the limits of prudent banking.

The Newark Trust Company

(Absolute Security.)

Capital, \$200,000.00. Surplus, \$100,000.00.

If You Want to Buy or Sell Anything Try

ADVOCATE WANT ADS.

3 LINES 3 TIMES 25 CENTS.

NIGHT LETTER THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

25,000 Offices in America. THEO. N. VAIL, President.

Incorporated.

Cable Service to All the World. BELVIDERE BROOKS, General Manager

Received at 6 CH KN 70 PAID NL. The Consolidated Mfg. Co., Toledo, Ohio.

San Francisco, Cal., July 4, 1911.

Edgar Woods, riding Single Yale, first rider in and makes perfect score in Endurance Contest, San Francisco to Auburn and return. Veteran riders claim this the most grueling contest ever held in America, 443 miles, half distance over mountain roads, one hill over 4 miles long, average grade 15 per cent, reaching elevation over 3000 feet — 36 started; only 6 finished. Woods riding only Yale entered. Mailing photograph. EDWIN F. MERRY. 5:28 a. m., July 5.

American Machine Company, Agents 25 WEST CHURCH STREET, NEWARK, OHIO.